The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XI. LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1870. NEW SERIES. NO. 605.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate's Fifteenth Amendment Bill Not Acceptable.

Forney's Assault a Weak Affair.

An Indian War Not Very Probable.

Collector Casey Not to be Removed.

Grant Going to Long Branch in June.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The bill which passed the Senate at 7 o'clock this morning, after a continuous session of eighteen hours, to enforce the Fifteenth amendment, is of such a stringent character that it is not acceptable to the author of the original measure which passed the House, and when it is taken up there a non-concurrence will be moved. One of the remarkable features of the bill is contained in the eighth section, which gives the United States Marshals the power to call on the land and naval forces of the United States to assist them in case of resistance. Even Republican members of the House declare that this provision is such a palpable violation of the Constitution that they will not vote for it. A modified bill merely imposing pains and penalties for preventing colored persons from voting is likely to come out of this disagreement between the two Houses.

FORNEY'S PROMISED ASSAULT

on the five Republican Senators who are on the Judiciary Committee of the Senate appeared to-day, but falls far short of public expectation. It is true it denounces them personally and politically, declares that they are the defenders of the rebels of the South and associates of Democrats in the North, but fails utterly to refute the conclusion of the aforesaid committee that Forney obtained about $3,000 from Gov. Bullock to influence the Senate against the Bingham amendment. The other Republican paper comes out with copies of Forney's evidence, taken in this investigation, which is of the most contradictory character, and plainly admits an alteration of the books of the Chronicle to make them show that Bullock had received a full consideration for his money.

THE INDIANS.

Both the President and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs express the opinion that an Indian war will be obviated by the coming consultation with Red Cloud and the Sioux chiefs. Orders have been sent West to guarantee them the fullest protection in coming to Washington. This has been done because of the temper of the frontier settlers, who have threatened swift vengeance on any of the Sioux tribe. The Indian Peace Commissioners are bringing all of their influence to bear against the military policy which some of the Washington authorities are desirous of inaugurating.

COLLECTOR GRINNELL.

The President and Secretary Boutwell have turned a deaf ear to the renewed efforts to have Collector Grinnell, of New York, removed. The latter declared to-day that there was no intention of removing him.

THE FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

General Jones, postmaster of New York, has been here during the last two days conferring with the Postoffice Department on the foreign mail service. He states that the British mails from New Zealand are coming over the Pacific railroad, and asks the department to establish the postal rates for the same.

COLLECTOR CASEY,

the President's brother-in-law, left for New Orleans to-night, fully assured that the recent efforts of some of the Louisiana Radicals to have him removed would not be heeded at the White House.

THE TREASURY BALANCES

to-day were only fair. The amount of coin on hand is one hundred and nine millions, of which thirty-six millions are represented by coin certificates. The currency balance was down somewhat, being under ten millions.

LONG BRANCH.

The President decides to remove his family to Long Branch in June, and not wait till Congress adjourns. He will also go there to remain a short time next month.

KATE JENNINGS

is the name of the first colored woman just appointed to a clerkship in the Treasury Department. There is quite a feeling of indignation among the white female clerks.

HOT.

The thermometer has been standing at 86 degrees during most of the day.

[To the Associated Press.]

CANCELLATION OF BEER STAMPS.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has received a number of letters from persons doing business as brewers inquiring whether the law requires them to cancel beer stamps by using either Wheeler's patent or any other than those purchased by the department. The Commissioner responds that, so far as beer stamps are concerned, there need be no other method of cancellation used than hitherto practiced.

GEN. HANCOCK.

The reason why Gen. Hancock was not appointed to command the Department of the Pacific will appear from the correspondence soon to be published, which shows that party politics had nothing to do with the matter.

COLUMBUS, KY.

Disastrous Conflagration—Thirty-five Houses Destroyed—Loss over $100,000.

CAIRO, May 21.—A disastrous fire occurred in Columbus, Ky., to-day, which destroyed about thirty-five houses in the business portion of the city, all frame but three. Among the losers are W. B. Vance, Geo. Watson, W. D. Foster, E. Weil, R. T. Samuels, A. G. Ragsdale, Rings & Co., Gayle & Co., F. Bland, Geo. Taylor, E. Jones, Wetseler & Co., W. H. Weeks, N. Vanderwater, Ray & Zimmerman, Bryers & Co., and the Columbus Hotel. The total loss is estimated at over one hundred thousand dollars. The insurance is less than a third of that sum.

THE METHODISTS.

General Conference M. E. Church South.

MEMPHIS, May 21.—General Conference M. E. Church South, 15th day—Bishop Marvin presiding. A resolution by Dr. Hamilton, of Mobile, proposing to elect two additional Bishops, produced an extended debate by Drs. Munroe, of Missouri, Lee, of Virginia, Marshall of Mississippi, and Blakly, of Texas, in favor of the resolution, intimating that unless this was done Texas and the West would secede, and Drs. Evans, of Georgia, Winfield, of Arkansas, and Andrews, of Alabama, in opposition. The latter said this was but a move in the direction of diocesan territories.

Bishop Paine, in behalf of the Bishops, explained the views of Bishops on the subject, setting forth that they had done their work, but, in view of the fact that five new Conferences had been added, they would agree to an additional Bishop, but would acquiesce in the action of the Conference if two were asked. Under the operation of the previous question a substitute for one Bishop was adopted by a vote of 110 to 102.

On motion of Dr. Anderson, the order of business was suspended, and the Conference at noon proceeded to vote for a Bishop by ballot, with the following result:

First ballot—J. C. Keener, of Louisiana, 53; J. A. Duncan, of Virginia, 50; J. B. McFerrin, of Tennessee, 17; scattering, 89; no choice.

On the third ballot Dr. J. C. Frierer was elected.

THE FENIANS.

The Proposed Attempt to Intercept the British Troops — California's Quota.

CHICAGO, May 21.—There arrived here to-day from Winnipeg an agent of Riel named Perreau, who, it is believed, has come to consult with Gen O'Neill on his arrival. This man has seen Chicago Fenians, but, as they are opposed to any Red river expedition, which they deem foolhardy and dangerous, he has met with but little encouragement. It is supposed that O'Neill is bent upon making an attempt to intercept the British troops while on their way to Red river, and that Perreau has come on behalf of Riel to get O'Neill to hurry up.

Mr. Perreau states that the mission of Bishop Focht to Red river was an entire failure, and that Reil never said that he would accept assistance of Fenians.

It is stated here quite freely by doubting Fenians of the city that Col. M. C. Smith and Lieut.-Col. B. F. Walsh, of California, are to meet O'Neil on the border somewhere, bringing with them as the quota of California, one thousand equipped men. O'Neill is to be here next week.

CUBA.

Powder Mill and Cannon Destroyed—Stocks Rising.

HAVANA, May 21.—The national troops in Gibacoa recently destroyed a powder-mill and two unfinished cannon which the insurgents were compelled to leave behind.

Prices of bark and railroad shares rising rapidly.

NEW YORK.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Receipts cattle, 5,000; quality good; market dull. Quarter to half-cent lower, and not much hope for improvement. Sales, about 1,500, at from 7@9¾c for fine Illinois steers, averaging 1,300 lbs. S. W. Clark sold 78 Illinois steers, averaging 1,250 lbs, at 9¼c. Milton White sold 86 Illinois steers, averaging 1,260 lbs, at 9c; also; 80 Illinois stockers, averaging 800 to 1,000 lbs, at 7@7¾c. J. B. Weber sold 30 Illinois oxen, averaging 1,500 lbs, at 8¾c; 74 Illinois steers, averaging 1,250 lbs., at 8¾c. Livingston & Roseeathal sold 54 Illinois steers, averaging 1,200 at 8¾c; 17, averaging 1,250, at 9¼c. Burke & Co., 77 Illinois steers, averaging 1,200 at 8¾c. Bartholomew & Monroe, 15 Illinois steers, averaging 1,300, at 9¼c; 52 Wisconsin stillers, averaging 1,200, at 9¼c; 42 Iowa steers, averaging 1,300, at 9c. W. A. Robbins, 41 Canada stockers, at 9c; 20, at 7c. McGallin, 20 Canada steers, at 9c; 20, at 8¼c. W. H. Thompson, 20 Illinois steers, averaging 1,000, at 8¾c.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,000; market dull and 1 cent lower; quality very good; all shorn. Sales 3,000 Ohio sheep, averaging 80 lbs, at 6¾@7c.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,000; all shipped through.

[To the Associated Press.]

HAYTI AND THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Mr. Bassatt, colored Minister of the United States at the Court of Saget of Hayti, sailed on the 11th to inform him, officially, of the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Saget replied with eulogistic remarks on the President and Congress of the United States, and said the people of Hayti would feel much closer allied to the United States on account of the amendment.

THE REVOLUTION CHANGES HANDS.

The Revolution has been sold to Mrs. Bulked, of Brooklyn, Mrs. Croly to be working editor, and Messrs. Tilton and Stockwell stockholders.

BILLIARDS.

Cirrilo Dion, in practicing on Thursday last for his match with Rudolphe, was defeated in two games of three-ball French carom, one hundred points up, by McKay, the great amateur billiardist, who, in the second game, made a run of 62, the highest ever made.

MOVE OF THE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.

An agreement was yesterday entered into between the Erie Railroad Company and the Wechawken Stock-yard Company, by which the former agrees to run a five o'clock morning train of propellers from Weehawken stock-yards direct to Fall River, thus enabling dealers to bring stock over the Albany route, and take advantage of the New York market without additional charge, while, at the same time, propellers, which take the stock to the Boston market, will arrive there at eight o'clock, in time for the Brighton market. This move, it is claimed, will be the means of diverting nearly all the New England and Western stock in this direction.

THIRTY DESERTERS FROM WEST POINT.

Thirty soldiers of the sapper corps deserted in a body from West Point on Thursday, after receiving their month's pay, disgusted at the harsh treatment received from their sargeant. A reward of fifty dollars each is offered by the Government for their recapture.

FALL OF A HOUSE.

A house at Lodi, N. J., fell last night from the effects of age, burying its occupants, Mr. Lawson, wife and two daughters. Neighbors succeeded in rescuing the family alive, but both Mr. and Mrs. Lawson were fatally injured.

SUSPENDED.

Eugene Finck, stock broker, has suspended payment.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

The steamer Nellie White, from Norwalk, Conn., ran on the rocks at Hell Gate this morning and remained there two hours with two hundred passengers aboard. The captain refused assistance tendered by another steamer because the latter was of an opposition line.

CONSUL PHILLIPS,

who was driven from Santiago de Cuba, is here.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE

has declared a dividend of 7 per cent.

THE BROOKLYN WOMEN AND DRESS.

The Brooklyn women's club has solemnly voted to wear short or long dresses, as may best suit them. Miss Hutchinson, in the course of a long debate on dress, stated that women could not dress tastefully without spending liberally of either their husband's or father's money.

THE GARDNER-ALEXANDER CASE.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardner have commenced suits of $30,000 each, against Mrs. Burke, daughter of the late Capt. Alexander. Mr. Greff, a relative of Gardner's, has been arrested on suit of Mrs. Burke, for converting a portion of the bonds found on the person of the late Captain.

TOURNAMENT.

The tournament at Prospect Park fair grounds commenced to-day. Col. Lamb, of Missouri, was herald. The first prize was won by Eddie Gallaher, Knight of Shenandoah; the second by P. H. Herford, Knight of Herford; the third by A. Brockenborough, Knight of Westmoreland; and the fourth by Horace Bailey, Knight of Virginia. The next tournament is on Tuesday, when a queen of beauty will be selected and crowned.

THE TURF.

A race at Fashion Course to-day for $1,000, mile heats, was won by J. J. Bradley. Time 2:31¾, 2:09, 2:31¾, 2:31, 2:33—beating Surprise, Idol, and Western New York.

AFRICAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The African Methodist Conference at Newark, to-day, refused to entertain the petition for the restoration to the ministry of John Seaman, who was expelled last year for adultery, although he has since obtained a divorce from his wife. The conference then tried, found guilty of drunkenness, and suspended for one year, Rev. Wm. H. Livingston.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

United Presbyterian Assembly.

NEW YORK, May 21.—At yesterday afternoon's session of the United Presbyterian Assembly, in Philadelphia, the Committee of Foreign Correspondence presented a partial report, recommending the admission of delegates from foreign bodies; to the appointing a special session of the Assembly for next Wednesday evening, for the purpose of hearing these gentlemen.

Dr. Adams, of New York, submitted resolutions looking toward the reunion of the body known as the Southern Presbyterian Church within the Assembly.

The report of the Treasurer of the Assembly was read, showing a balance on hand of $10,952.

A communication was received from the Trustees of the New Jersey Theological Seminary, stating that the trustees are about to erect a building to be called the Reunion Hall, and requesting the Assembly to make arrangements for laying the corner-stone.

On motion a committee of twelve members were appointed to attend on behalf of the Assembly on the 27th inst.

Appointments were made for preaching on Sunday, when the Assembly adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—This morning the session of the Presbyterian General Assembly was occupied with the consideration of the joint committee on reconstruction. The report fixed the boundaries of the various synods by States and counties. It recommended that the Assembly reconstruct boundaries of the different Presbyteries according to the following principles: That each Presbytery be defined by geographical boundary; that the Presbyteries be enlarged and the formation of small ones discouraged; none hereafter to be formed to consist of less than five ministers; that in the present distribution or in the future formation by synods no Presbytery shall consist of less than ten, except in missionary districts; that each large city shall constitute one Presbytery; that churches in different geographical locations having one minister shall belong to the Presbytery of the ministers so long as he continues pastor; that ministers without charges shall belong to the Presbytery within the limits of which they ordinarily reside; that the present Synods and Presbyteries, on reorganization, shall be considered as continuing their succession in that Synod or Presbytery which now includes the largest portion of the body as existing to-day. A change in the representation to Synods and the Assembly is not recommended at present. The report was placed upon the docket and made the special order for Monday.

The afternoon session was omitted to-day.

The Reformed Presbyterians.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church adjourned at noon until Monday morning. Little important business was transacted during the forenoon.

The trustees of the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick submitted a report, which was highly commended by the Synod.

The committee on signs of the times reported a long list of indications that called for mourning of the people, among them questions touching the council at Rome, the Bible, the Sabbath, doctrines of the church, marriage relation and venality, corruption and extravagance of the Government and among the people. The committee recommend the first Thursday of January as a day of fasting. They recognize, too, on the other hand, the tendency of things to work up the crust of mere human authority; of Christians and men generally to a better understanding and a better union in the cause of Christ, liberty and the worldly interests of mankind. The report of the committee was accepted.

The subject of union with the United Presbyterian Church is the special order for Monday afternoon.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, May 21.—In the Legislative Convention to-day Brown and Howard were withdrawn, and Thos. H. Butler subsequently elected Secretary of State.

The railroad investigation committee made reports to the Senate touching the condition of the Tennessee and Pacific, East Tennessee and Western North Carolina, and Knoxville and Charleston railroads. The affairs of neither of these roads are encouraging, whilst bonds were issued illegally to the East Tennessee and Western North Carolina road, and bonds furnished the Knoxville and Charleston road were sold below par, unlawfully. Legislation is asked to protect the State from loss.

Base Ball.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The Mutuals and Eckfords played a game of base ball yesterday at the Union grounds. Won by the Mutuals; score 22 to 8.

DOVER, N. H., May 21.—A lad named Brown was killed yesterday while playing base ball, the ball striking his head.

Bridging the Platte.

GRAND ISLAND, NEB., May 21.—An election was held here to-day on the question of issuing county bonds for building a bridge across the Platte river at this place. Bonds carried by about fifty majority in the county.

FOREIGN.

Napoleon's Speech to the Legislative Bodies.

Further Details of the Coup d'Etat at Lisbon.

Prussia and Holland Abolish the Death Penalty.

Etc, Etc, Etc,

[BY CABLE TELEGRAPH.]

FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR RECEIVES THE VOTE ON THE PLEBISCITUM.

PARIS, May 21.—The Emperor met the legislative bodies in solemn assembly in the Salle d'Etat and received from a deputation of the Corps Legislatif the result of the vote on the plebiscitum. His Majesty, with the Empress and Prince Imperial, was greeted by the Deputies and Senators with demonstrative enthusiasm. M. Schneider addressed the Emperor on behalf of the legislative bodies.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

The following is the Emperor's speech in reply to the address of the Legislatif body on the presentation of the result of the vote on the plebiscitum:

SIRS—Receiving from your hands the result of this vote, my first impulse is to express my gratitude to the Nation which thus renews to me for the fourth time in twenty years the signal evidence of its confidence. Universal suffrage, the elements of which changes unceasingly, nevertheless accomplishes its purpose always. It has for guides its traditions, the certainty of its instincts, the fidelity of its sympathies.

The plebiscitum had for its sole object the ratification by the people of constitutional reform, but amidst a conflict of opinions and in the struggle with its opponents its purpose became greater. Let us not regret this. The adversaries of one institution have made the question one between empire and a revolution. The nation has settled the question in favor of that system which guarantees order and liberty. To-day the Empire is strong, but it will show its strength by its moderation. My government will execute the laws without partiality or weakness. It will not deviate from the line marked for it. Respecting all the rights of its subjects it will protect them all and all their interests without thought of dissenting votes or hostile maneuvres; but it will also cause the national will to be respected, and will hold it above all controversy. Free from the constitutional questions which have kept them apart, its best spirits will now have but one purpose, to rally around the constitution which the country has sanctioned. Honest persons of all parties will now unite in efforts to soften the asperities of partisan passion, to preserve social interests from the contamination of false doctrines, and to augment by all lawful means the grandeur and prosperity of France. We shall labor to diffuse instruction, to simplify administrative measures, to introduce into the code ameliorations in favor of the agricultural interest, and to develope public works. We shall give our time to the reduction and best distribution of taxation. Such is our programme, which, if realized, will increase the progress of civilization.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the aid you have given me on this occasion. The votes which ratify those of 1848, 1851 and 1852 reaffirm your powers and give you, like me, new force to work for the nation. Now, more than ever, may we be fearless of the future, for who can oppose the progressive march of the regime which a great people founded amid political troubles, and which is thus fortified in an era of peace and liberty."

ILLUMINATION.

The city will be illuminated this evening, in honor of the favorable result of the plebiscitum vote.

ENGLAND.

MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION IN NEW YORK.

LONDON, May 21.—The Spectator to-day has an article on the municipal corruption in New York city. The writer regards the evil as incurable, but credits the whole newspaper press with having spared no effort to create a better public sentiment.

INTERVENTION IN GREECE.

The Times argues for intervention in the affairs of Greece by the great powers of Europe.

THE PORTUGUESE REVOLUTION.

The Times ridicules the Portuguese revolution, characterizing the nation as prostrate before an octogenerian General, as a grotesque spectacle.

Further details of the coup d'etat at Lisbon have been received to-day. Dispatches from Lisbon, dated at midnight, states that the Prime Minister, Duke de Loule, refused to sign the decree appointing Gen. Soldanhus President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of War, because the King is under duress, and it would not, therefore, be a fair expression of his will. Notwithstanding this the King accepted Gen. Soldanhus as Prime Minister, and requested him to reorganize the Cabinet.

A. AND G. W. R. R.—GEN. M'CLELLAN.

The Times comments favorably on Mr. McHenry's plan for the reorganization of the Atlantic and Great Western railway under the Presidency of Gen. McClellan.

THE DERBY.

The prospects for the Derby day begin to brighten. The betting indicates that there will be a larger field than was expected, and the race will be more contested.

A BOAT RACE

occurred on the Tyne to-day between the Winship and Hepplewhite. The latter was the favorite, but the Winship won easily.

SPAIN.

ESPARTERO CONSENTS TO BE KING.

MADRID, May 21.—It is announced to-day that Espartero has reconsidered his resolution, and now consents to accept the crown of Spain. This, however, is not official. The excitement attending the unsettled state of the Government meanwhile is unabated.

THE PORTUGUESE AFFAIR—REPORT CONFIRMED.

The British fleet has left Coruna for Lisbon. The successful military rising at Lisbon has created a profound sensation here, and is accepted as presaging an Iberian union.

CONFIRMED.

The reported acceptance of the Spanish crown by Espartero is confirmed.

PORTUGAL.

UNDER THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS.

LISBON, May 21.—Gen. Soldanhus, new Prime Minister, has addressed a note to several political celebrities inviting them to places in the new cabinet. The sessions of the Cortes were closed by his orders. The principal towns have sent to the General their acceptance of the new order of things. The country is entirely tranquil up to this time.

THE CABINET.

1 P. M.—The Ministry is not wholly formed. Soldanhus will certainly be President of the Council and Minister of War, and Count Perniche Minister of Public Works and Interior.

THE CORTES.

Evening—Now that the Cortes has been prorogued it is generally thought it will be dissolved and a new election ordered.

ROME.

THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

ROME, May 21.—A new list of members of the Ecumenical Council places the number at 975. Many, however, have gone home, leaving proxies in favor of the infallibility dogma.

THE NEAPOLITAN FRONTIER.

French troops have been sent to the Neapolitan frontier to watch the insurgents.

PRUSSIA.

THE ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

BERLIN, May 21.—The Inreichstag Government accepted a proposition looking to the abolition of capital punishment except in cases of malice aforethought and assassination of the sovereigns of the Confederation.

HOLLAND.

DEATH PENALTY ABOLISHED.

THE HAGUE, May 21.—The Lower House has passed a bill abolishing the death penalty.

BAVARIA.

THE DEATH PENALTY RETAINED.

MUNICH, May 21.—The Chamber, by a vote of 76 to 69, rejected the bill abolishing the death penalty.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, May 21, P. M.—Consols for money 94⅛; account 94⅛@94¼; American securities dull; 62s 89½, 65s 88¾, 67s 90½, 10-40s 88; Erie 18¾, Illinois Central 111½, Great Western 29¾. Stocks dull.

FRANKFORT, May 21.—Bonds quiet at 95⅜.

PARIS, May 21.—Bourse quiet at 74f 85c.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 10⅝@11d; Orleans 11¼d. Sales of 10,000 bales. California white wheat, 9s 7d@9s 8d; red western No. 2, 8s; winter 8s 9d@8s 10d. Flour—Western flour, 20s 3d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 29s. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 35s 6d. Provisions—Pork dull at 102s 6d. Beef, 113s. Lard, 69s. Cheese, 74s. Bacon 58s 6d for Cumberland cut; 60s 6d for short-rib. Produce unchanged.

LONDON, May 21.—Market unchanged.

HAVRE, May 21.—Cotton quiet.

ANTWERP, May 21.—Petroleum closed flat at 51½.

BREMEN May 21.—Petroleum firm at 6 thalers 24 groats.

MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.—The steamship Java arrived this afternoon.

CONGRESS.

Forty-first Congress--2d Session.

SENATE......WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.

The Senate sat all night. Several amendments to the Fifteenth amendment bill were passed, including one to make all attempts in influencing the vote of colored people, by depriving them of occupation, penal. At length the Senate bill was substituted for the House bill, and at 7 o'clock was passed by 42 to 8. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

FIVE PETITIONS.

MR. MORGAN presented five additional petitions asking Congress to abolish National Banks; to pay off the bonds deposited by them as security; to issue five hundred millions in Treasury greenback notes; to pay off all the three hundred and forty millions of the bonded debt; to make greenbacks receivable for all dues and other taxes collected by the Federal Government, and restore prosperity to the country.

RESOLUTIONS.

MR. CULLOM offered a resolution of inquiry as to the fees charged and collected by the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States. Adopted.

MR. COX asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the Judiciary Committee to report back the eight-hour law for laborers and workmen in Government employ.

MR. McGREW objected.

BILLS REPORTED

from the Committee on Foreign Affairs were as follows:

The Senate joint resolution to authorize payment of full salary to A. P. Hovey as Minister to Peru without deduction on account of absence from his post. Passed.

Adversely on the bill to increase the salary of Minister to China. Tabled.

Authorizing the Secretary of State to cause the remains of General Asboth, late Minister to the Argentine Confederation, and General Steadman, late Consul to Santiago de Cuba, to be removed to the United States, the former to be interred in the National Cemetery at Arlington. Passed.

To ascertain and allow damages to the owner of the steamer Monitor, fired into by the Damio, of Nagota, in July, 1864.

ORDER.

On motion of Mr. Dawes it was ordered that on and after Monday next the House meet at 11 a. m. and adjourn at 5 p. m.

LOUISIANA ELECTION CASE.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Louisiana contested election case of Newsham vs. Ryan.

After discussion the minority report favoring Ryan was rejected without a division, and the majority report giving a seat to Newsham adopted—78 to 75. All the Democrats voted in the negative. Among the Republicans voting no were Ambler, Asher, Beaman, Beaty, Bingham, Blair, Buffington, Burchard, Cook, Davis, Dawes, Farnsworth, Ketchum, Orth, Peters, Strong, Washburne, of Massachusetts, and Willard.

MR. ELDRIDGE moved a reconsideration for the purpose of offering a resolution declaring the seat vacant.

MR. COX said he would prefer vacancy to usurpation.

There being signs of filibustering and much excitement, an adjournment was carried.

Adjourned.

CHICAGO.

The Kansas Railroad Troubles—The Laborers Demand Arms—Burned to Death—Indian Outbreak Threatened at Red River—Indian Delegations—Found Dead.

CHICAGO, May 21.—A dispatch was received at military headquarters in this city to-day, from James Archer, an officer of the Kansas Pacific railroad, who was at Georgetown, Colorado, stating that a large party of railroad laborers, now at Kit Carson, refused to work on the road another day, unless they are furnished with arms for defense against Indians, and that they are threatening to seize a train and come East. Gen. Sheridan is therefore asked to send six hundred stand of arms to those men immediately, the Kansas Pacific railroad becoming responsible to the Government therefor. In the absence of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, the matter will be referred to Gen. Pope.

The body of Miss Dora McLillan, of Boston, buried in the destruction of Concert-hall block, in St. Paul, was found yesterday and buried. The body when found was in an upright position.

The news from Red river says an Indian outbreak there is imminent, and there is great excitement at Fort Garry from this cause and the arrest of Reil's commissioners in Canada.

Capt. Pool, Indian Agent, left Sioux City yesterday for Washington accompanied by Spotted Tail, Swift Bear, Fast Bear, and Yellow Hair, of the Brule Sioux tribe of Indians. They were ordered to Washington by Commissioner Parker to meet Red Cloud, and hostile Wyoming chiefs. They arrived here to-day.

Carrie Phillips, a servant girl in the family of Mr. Best, No. 56 Twenty-eighth street, was found dead in her bed this morning, the result of a dose of laudanum, which she took to end her sorrows. She was seventeen years old and of English birth.

BOSTON.

Board of Trade Excursion to the Pacific.

BOSTON, May 21.—Pullman's Pacific Hotel train, which is to take the excursion party of members of the Board of Trade to San Francisco, arrived this evening. Messrs. George M. and A. B. Pullman are being entertained by the Commercial Club at a dinner at the Revere House. The train is on the track near the coliseum grounds, and was visited by thousands of citizens, and this evening was illuminated on the occasion of a visit of members of the Board of Trade and Commercial Club. The train starts on Monday morning via Boston and Albany, New York Central, Great Western of Canada, Michigan Central, Chicago and Northwestern and Union and Central Pacific.

BOSTON

Benzine Explosion—Lewis Divorce Suit.

BOSTON, May 21.—A vat of benzine exploded at Reed's glove establishment, on Main street, Charlestown, last night. It destroyed the building and an adjoining dwelling. Loss $15,000.

Mrs. Lewis, mother of the child Corrinne Lewis, whose abduction by her father created such a sensation last summer, has obtained a divorce on account of adultery.

Richmond City Nominations.

RICHMOND, May 21.—The Republicans nominated their city ticket this morning. Chahoon for Mayor, Hon. L. H. Chandler for Commonwealth's Attorney.

The election on Thursday is likely to be exciting.

TOM ALLEN.

The "Ambiguous Encounter" at New Orleans.

[From the St. Louis Times.]

The report of the defeat of Tom Allen by Jim Mace in their recent fight for the championship of America, has been pretty generally published. Since the contest Allen has rushed into print in a style which gives an easy clue to the ambiguous encounter which took place between the two worthies. Although Mace ostensibly won the double prize contended for, it appears that the contestants subsequently divided the spoils, Mace pocketing the money and Allen taking the championship. The whole thing is explained in the following letter:

NEW ORLEANS, May 12, 1870.

In regard to my recent encounter with Mr. J. Mace, for $5,000 and the championship, all I have to say is that I did my best to win my friends' money who backed me, and that I fought as well as I knew how to fight. Mace outfought me and won. I was beat and lost, and have no excuse to make; but everybody knows that both couldn't win.

In order to let the public see that I am neither a cur nor a coward, I hereby offer to fight any man in the world (bar the champion of the world, Jem Mace, and John C. Heenan,) for from $500 to $5,000. I mean more especially Joe Coburn, Mike McCoole, Charley Gallagher, Joe Goss, or anybody, barring the above two gentlemen. I will fight Coburn or Goss for from $500 to $5,000, and would sooner fight him or Joe Goss than any man breathing. I mean business, and hope some of these would-be fighters will at once put up a forfeit and show they mean business. This challenge stands open for three months, so that these fighters can have every opportunity to make a match.

After my fight with Mr. James Mace, he kindly gave me the title of champion, which he won by defeating me, and expressed a determination, as did J. C. Heenan, that he would never enter the prize-ring again. I accepted Mr. Mace's offer, took back the title of champion which I had lost, and, with mature strength and endurance, I am prepared to defend that title against all comers, barring Mr. Mace and Mr. Heenan. I return thanks to the sporting fraternity all over the country for their kind support.

TOM ALLEN,
Champion of America.

☞ The Hartford Post is responsible for this improbable story: "While David Clark, Esq., of this city, was in Jacksonville, Fla., during his recent winter sojourn in that land of orange groves, there came into town, one fine morning in February, a planter from the back country, having with him a negro whom he wanted to sell. He said he wanted to raise a little cash, and so had brought 'the boy' along to sell, and wanted to get about a thousand dollars for him. He was utterly unaware that there had been a war, and that slavery had been abolished, and when told that such was the case thought that his informants were playing a joke on him, and for awhile refused to believe it. His plantation was in the interior, his nearest neighbor was fifty miles distant, and in all the years that have elapsed since Sumter's gun, he had heard from the outer world, knew nothing of the changes that had taken place, and came into Jacksonville this year of our Lord, 1870, in good faith to sell a slave. Other negroes speedily informed their fellow that he was a free man, and at last the master that was let him go and departed for his plantation a sadder and wiser man."

DEATHS FROM WILD BEASTS IN INDIA.

It has been reckoned that at least ten thousand people die every year in India of snake-bites. The new plan of injecting ammonia into the wounds may tend to diminish the number of deaths from snake-bite, if it succeeds in India as well as it has in Australia; but the havoc caused by tigers, leopards and other wild beasts, if not greater in fact than it was some years ago, has at any rate been serious enough to draw from Lord Mayo a demand for help on the part of the local governments in devising measures to abate the evil.

Man-eating tigers are the special terror of the countryside. The taste for human flesh either grows with indulgence, or becomes a last resource of tigers of advanced age, whose energies are no longer equal to the demands of their appetite. We had always imagined that the latter was the true way of accounting for the ravages of the "man-eating" class, and the mangy appearance for which they are remarkable. It is certainly a curious fact that the tigers in the Oudh jungle seldom prey on man, being plentifully supplied with wild pig and other large game. There, too, they are such cowards, the herdsmen armed with *latties*, or iron-bound sticks, often drive them away from their own cattle. A driver of a mail-cart will also scare them away by merely sounding his bugle. Elsewhere, however, they are either bolder or have less choice of food. In the central provinces it is a thing of yearly occurrence to hear that a man-eater has posed himself near some district thoroughfare, whence he falls on unwary travelers and toiling peasants, until, emboldened by practice, he even carries off his prey from within the village enclosures. In the Chanda district alone one of these brutes killed, in a short time, 127 people, and stopped all traffic for many weeks on the road from Mooll to Chanda. A tigress in Chindwarrah slew, according to native estimates, 150 people in three years, causing the abandonment of the villages, and throwing 250 square miles out of cultivation. Another old tigress in Kurnool carried off sixty-four human beings within nine months, stopped the post-runners and police patrols, and scared away the laborers employed on public works. One of his victims was the head constable. The brute's average allowance seems to have been one man every three days. It was only by keeping together in numbers and making a horrible noise with "tomtoms" that travelers could safely pass that way. At last a broad strip of jungle was cleared away from either side of the road, and in due time the beast was hunted down.

In the Bhagalpore Distict alone of Lower Bengal as many as 1,434 people were killed by wild beasts in six years. During the same period 13,401 deaths from wild beasts were reported for Bengal Proper, of which 4,218 are ascribed to tigers, 1,407 to leopards, 4,287 to wolves, 174 to hyenas, and 105 to bears, to balance being set down to boars, jackals, buffaloes, elephants and mad dogs. On the other hand, it cost the government £6,500 in rewards to secure the destruction in the same time of 18,196 wild beasts, of whom 7,278 were tigers, 5,663 leopards, 1,671 bears, and 1,338 wolves. In one year the loss of human life in the Central Povinces amounted to 506, many of whom were children, while 518 tigers, 895 panthers and leopards, 534 bears, 467 wolves and 475 hyenas, were put to death. The wolves of Oudh in the same year killed five men, two women, seventy-two boys, and eighty girls. Each of the other provinces adds its quota to the butcher's bill. Of the number of cattle slain and of the loss entailed on their poor owners no regular estimate can be formed; but one man alone in South Canara complained of having lost fifty head of cattle through wild beasts. Captain Rogers tells of a tiger who killed half a dozen in a few minutes, and it is well known that thousands of villagers are continually reduced to utter poverty, followed by a long term of bondage to money-lenders, through the ravages of these unpleasant neighbors. The very spread of cultivation tends to increase the suffering caused by their neighborhood. In the Neilgherries, for instance, the clearing away of jungle for coffee plantations drives the wild animals to seek their prey from the villages at the foot of the hills. On the other hand, the planting of new and the conservation of old forests may afford new haunts or new means of living to the beasts of prey. Superstition also plays no small part in the maintenance of these intolerable scourges. The Gonds, for instance, instead of mustering in force to hunt down the tigers who wage war against them and their herds, have an idiotic way of regarding the tiger as a divinity whose wrath it is unsafe to arouse. If one of them falls a prey to the appetite for human flesh, the rest of the family are forthwith tabooed as displeasing to the object of their reverent dread, and must expiate their offence by costly sacrifices, which may leave them penniless but will restore them to their caste-rights.

The head money granted by government, to the tune of £15,000 a year, tends, no doubt, to keep the nuisance of wild beasts in some check. As much as a hundred pounds has been given for the head of a man-eating tiger. But the rewards are sometimes granted on very slight evidence; for it is well known that a cunning native will bring up an old head for a new one, or sew a tiger's skin over the head of some smaller animal, and thus cheat a credulous or careless official into passing an unfounded claim. Perhaps the present scale of rewards would bear amending, if, as we understand, much too little is offered for the cubs in comparison with full-grown tigers. The quickest way of extirpating the brutes would be to encourage the destruction of young animals by a larger bounty for their heads. Sportsmen naturally shrink from attacking these scourges with other than the sportsmen's usual weapons; but even Captain Rogers in his report avows himself a thorough convert to the use of traps and other wiles against foes so widely destructive.—*Allen's Indian Mail.*

A WRITER in Tinsley's Magazine believes that there never have been so many good actors and actresses on the stage since theatrical shows began, as at the present time.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
10:00 A. M.	Cincinnati and Eastern Mail, Daily except Sunday	9:45 night
2:35 P. M.	Cincinnati and East'n Express, Daily	12:45 P. M.
11:10 P. M.	Cincinnati and East'n Express, Daily except Saturdays	5:00 A. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

7:30 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	12:00 P. M.
4:30 P. M.	No. 3 New Orleans Exp., (Daily.)	8:30 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr., (Daily.)	1:35 P. M.
8:30 A. M.	No. 13 Mt. Vernon Exp., (Daily except Sunday.)	2:05 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac., (Daily except Sundays.)	8:30 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot, commencing with No. 18 New York Express, at 1: a. m., as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
6:40 A. M.	No. 3 Mail (Daily except Sunday.)	7:10 A. M.
10:00 A. M.	No. 17, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	12:35 P. M.
2:10 P. M.	No. 5, Express (Daily.)	3:35 P. M.
10:40 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express (Daily except Saturday.)	11:45 P. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	1:40 P. M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO R. R.

9:30 A. M.	No. 2, Chic. Mail & Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:00 P. M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

4:45 P. M.	St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West (Daily.)	6:45 A. M.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

Morning Mail Boat	3:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Evening Express	5:00 A. M.	4:30 P. M.
On Sunday		3:30 P. M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE, CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN. TICKETS TO THE EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH.

my1 dtf

The number of passengers carried over the Louisville and Nashville railroad and branches, in the month of April, 1870, was 33,882.

The freight business over the Louisville and Nashville railroad continues heavy. Over one hundred loaded cars are daily sent out by this road.

The train for New York yesterday morning, via the J., M. and I. railroad, was crowded. Every berth in the through silver palace car was taken by through passengers for New York, before leaving here.

The passenger earnings of the Louisville and Nashville railroad and branches, for the two weeks ending May 14th, 1870, were $37,872 05, and for the corresponding two weeks in 1869, $36,444 65, showing an increase of $1,427 40 for the two first weeks in May, 1870, over those of 1869.

We are officially informed that on Monday, the 23d, at 2:10 p. m., the first palace car through to New York without change via Bellfontaine railway line and the New York Central, will leave the bridge depot of the Louisville and Indianapolis line. The increased facilities offered by the opening of this new line will, we doubt not, be duly appreciated and rewarded by the traveling public.

The Boston Journal ventures to print the following anecdote: A gentleman proposed to visit New York recently via the Hartford and Erie railroad. As he was a little early for the train, he bought a newspaper, and after looking at the stock sales, picked up his valise and started up the street. "I thought you were going to New York by this route," said a friend. "Well, so I was, but I'll be hanged if I go over a road whose a share of its stock is worth less than a single fare." Some people are peculiar.

We understand that the railroad companies have not yet officially accepted the city ordinance granting a connection between the Louisville and Nashville, and the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroads. The contract approved by the City Council will have to be acted upon by the Board of Directors of the railroads, and it is not understood what their action will be. The contract agreed upon between the two railroad companies, by their respective committees, was never submitted to the Board of Directors for sanction, and has since been changed by the City Council. It would therefore appear that this vexed question is yet far from being finally settled.

Mr. Hall, the Vice President of the Southern Pacific railroad, was in Tyler, Texas, last week, and addressed a number of citizens at the courthouse. The Reporter gathered the following with regard to the prospects of the road: "The section of 10½ miles this side of Hallville is under contract, and work began on it on the 3d inst. Having received material aid in the construction of this section, he is induced to believe that sufficient means can be secured to extend the road to the Sabine river during the present year, and his visit to Tyler now is to that end. He promises, on behalf of the company, that if the people of Smith county will prepare the road from Tyler to the Sabine for the iron, he will lay the track and stock it within two years."

RAILWAY NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LOUISIANA AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.—The officers of the Chicago and Alton railroad to-day executed a perpetual lease of the Louisiana and Missouri River railroad, which will give Chicago a direct line to Fort Scott, Kansas. The company immediately commence the construction of the road from Jacksonville or Whitehall, Illinois, to the Mississippi river, where trains will connect, by a transfer boat, with the Louisiana and Missouri River road for Kansas City and St. Joseph. Branches also will be built through Glasgow or Booneville, Missouri, to Sedalia, thence on to Fort Scott, Kansas. By this route the distances from Chicago to the respective places will be decreased as follows: To Kansas City, 80 miles; St. Joseph, 100; Fort Scott, 140. It is expected that trains will be running through next fall.

THE UNION PACIFIC SUIT IN WYOMING.

CHEYENNE, WY., May 21.—Chief Justice Lowe yesterday denied the application for a receiver in the case of Davis and associates vs. the Union Pacific Railroad, holding that the showing before him did not justify it or show any absolute necessity for such remedy; that the road was now being managed by able and honest men; is in a prosperous condition, and, if this were not so, the bond tendered by the railroad company is ample security for the complainants in any event.

BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD BONDS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 20.—After hearing an exhausting argument, lasting two days, Judge Mellen granted an injunction against the indorsement of the Blue Ridge railroad bonds by the State.

River News

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	UNITED STATES	3 P. M.
Evansville	EMPEROR	10 A. M.
Memphis	SILVER MOON	10 A. M.

ARRIVALS—May 21.

Gen. Buell, Cin.	Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Leonora, Madison.	Blue Wing, Ky. riv.
Tara cou, Hend.	Glendale and bgs. Pitts.
Lawrence, Cin.	C. T. Dumont, Madison.
Argosy & bgs, N. O.	Abeona, Cin.
Robert Burns, Memphis.	

DEPARTURES—May 21.

Gen. Buell, Cin.	Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Leonora, Madison.	Blue Wing, Ky. riv.
Tarascon, Hend.	Glendale & bgs, St. Lou.
Argosy and barges, Cin.	America, Ark. riv.
Abeona, St. Louis.	Lawrence, Nash.
Robert Burns, Cin.	C. T. Dumont, Madison.

THE RIVER fell six inches in the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. yesterday. Now in the canal, 6 feet 6 inches, and in the pass down the Indian chute, 4 feet 6 inches. Yesterday was more pleasant than the two or three preceding days, on account of a pleasant breeze blowing all day. It however continues warm and dry, with but little prospect of rain soon.

The Anna, from St. Louis, is due at this port to-day.

The Edinburg is expected to-day, bound for New Orleans.

The J. S. Neal arrived yesterday with a tow of iron ore for Cincinnati.

The Messenger was due last night from St. Louis en route for Pittsburg.

The Silver Moon will be down this morning and leave for Memphis at 10 a. m.

The Alice Dean will leave for New Orleans at noon Tuesday, playing her calliope.

The steamer R. E. Lee cleared the port of New Orleans Thursday evening for Louisville.

The Glendale and barges passed down through the canal bound for the upper Missouri river.

The Lawrence, Cincinnati, bound for Nashville, passed down through the canal heavily laden.

The Emperor will be found at the city wharf early this morning, and leave for Evansville at 10 a. m.

The Hawk Eye arrived from Green river with three barges of timber for the Jeffersonville penitentiary.

The Reserve has been purchased by Capt. Ad. Jacobs, who will transfer the machinery to a new boat. Price—private.

The Little Condor passed down through the canal yesterday en route for Cairo and St. Louis, with a full tow of salt.

The United States is the only boat of the U. S. mail line leaving for Cincinnati to-day. She will leave promptly at 3 o'clock from the wharf-boat.

The Nick Longworth will leave for New Orleans, positively, on Wednesday, at 5 p. m., and will be followed by the P. W. Strader, leaving on Saturday next at 5 p. m.

Capt. Jo. Clark's new boat is very nearly completed, and presents a very handsome appearance for a boat of her class. Capt. Clark has named this boat "Cherokee."

The towboats Grand Lake, Ajax and Alps are laid up at Shippingport, not being able to ascend the falls on account of the obstructions in the Indian chute, left there by the bridge company.

The LeClaire No. 2, Captain Milt. Akin, left for Tennessee yesterday evening, at 5 o'clock, with a good trip. She had the hull of the Luminary in tow to be towed to Paducah for thorough repairs.

The Abeona, from Cincinnati, landed at the city wharf yesterday, and added here 62 tons of freight and passed down the falls, en route for St. Louis, having orders for enough cement to fill her out.

The C. T. Dumont landed at the city wharf yesterday at 10 a. m., having a large picnic party on board from Madison, Indiana. She left for Madison at 5 p. m., leaving quite a number of the party behind.

Capt. Gus Hodge, J. W. Blonks, and Thornton Jacobs are in the city stopping at the National Hotel. These gentlemen are here for the purpose of completing contracts for new boats for their respective trades.

The steamer Lizzie Hopkins, from Fulton (Upper Red river) to New Orleans, made the quickest trip on record, being out only three days and nine hours. The distance from Fulton to New Orleans is one thousand miles.

Capt. John L. Rhodes' new boat, being built at Brownsville, is of the following dimensions: Hull, 161 feet long; beam, 33 feet; hold, 4½ feet; cylinders, 14 inches in diameter, and 5 feet stroke. Cabin full length, with 76 berths.

Capt. Chet. Bradley, clerk of the Robt. Moore, is to be married to Miss Cordelia J. Lancaster, of Vincennes, Ind., on the 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock p. m. May he live long and prosper and be blessed with many of the "little cares" of this life.

The Pink Varble came off the floating docks at Jeffersonville yesterday, and was towed over to Nadal's ship-yard to be thoroughly repaired, when she will have new decks, new guards, widened one foot, new wheel and new roof, costing over $2,500, which will make her as good as when first built.

Seven small newspapers are published for western river boats, namely: The Reflector, for the Fleetwood; Ohio River Traveler, for the Bostona, St. James, and Ohio; The Charmer, for the Charmer; name unknown, for the Mountain Boy; The Headlight, on the Richmond; the Torchlight, on the Grand Era; and one on the Annie Laurie.

Admiral Tom Lee and Commodore John Gilbert have closed a contract at Cincinnati for the building of the new packet for the Evansville and Tennessee river trade. The hull, by James Mack, of Cincinnati, will be 160 feet long, 33 feet beam, 32 feet floor, 4½ feet depth of hold in the clear, with 6-foot guards. The engines, by Dumont, of Cincinnati, will be 18 inches in diameter, with 5 feet stroke. She will have three two-flued boilers of best Hillman iron, 24 feet long and 38 inches diameter. She will have a full length cabin, by Thomas Glasscock, of Wheeling. The painting and glazing by James H. Murray, of Cincinnati. She will be stern-wheel, and is to be finished by the 1st of September. She will cost, when completed and furnished, about $35,000.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, May 21, M.—The Monongahela is receding slowly, with scant four feet of water in the channel. The St. Charles arrived last night and returns to Cincinnati at 4 o'clock. The Savannah left for St. Louis at 11 o'clock. The Belle Brown, for New Orleans, will not get away to-day. Weather hot and cloudy. Heavy rain this morning. Ther. 86 at noon.

CINCINNATI, May 21, M.—The river has fallen 15 inches. Now 15 feet 5 inches water in the channel. Weather clear. Ther. 91.

CINCINNATI, May 21, P. M.—River fifteen feet and falling. Arrived—Juniata, from Pittsburg; Camelia, from Nashville. Departed—Wauanita, for Pittsburg; Camelia, for Pittsburg; Silver Moon, for Memphis; Edinburg, for New Orleans; Emperor, for Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, May 21.—Weather clear and broiling hot. Mercury 94 at 2 p. m. and 90 at 6. Fair breeze from the southwest by west. River fallen 3 inches. Port list—Evansville, Green river and return; Idlewild, Cairo and return; Fayette, Henderson and return; Anna, St. Louis to Cincinnati, 10 a. m.; Messenger, St. Louis to Pittsburg, 11 a. m.; Norman, to Cincinnati; Morning Star, Louisville and return, 4 p. m.; Pine Bluff, Grandview and return to Cannelton; Clara Scott, to Nashville. The towboats Simpson Horner, Baltic, Ella, and Mary Ann, with immense fleets, passed down between 11 and 12 to-day, all in a heap. The Idlewild had 133 hhds tobacco and other freight—a splendid trip. Anna and Messenger were full. The Evansville had 123 hhds tobacco. The short-line packets had full trips. The Idlewild and Evansville both went out loaded. The Clara Scott had a general trip.

NASHVILLE, May 21.—River stationary, with 3¼ feet large on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair.

CAIRO, May 21.—Lumaden, Nashville packet, 1 a. m.; Kate Robinson, Cincinnati to St. Louis, 2; Bozs, New Orleans to Pittsburg at 3; Mollie Ebert, New Orleans to Cincinnati at 3; Continental, New Orleans to St. Louis at 7; Bengal Tiger, St. Louis and return at 7; Quickstep, Evansville packet, at 7; Louisville, Louisville to New Orleans at 8; Belle St. Louis, Memphis to St. Louis at 9; Tom Rees, Louisville to St. Louis at 10; Sam J. Hale, Cincinnati to Memphis at 2 p. m.; Alaska, Cincinnati to New Orleans at 5; Virginia, Louisville to New Orleans at 5; Collier, Pittsburg to St. Louis at 6; Belle Memphis, St. Louis to Memphis at 7. River stationary. Mercury 88.

MEMPHIS, May 21.—The weather is clear; mercury 88. The river is falling. Departed—Sh eve and Dexter, for Grand Tower; Wicks, for St. Louis; Colorado, for Vicksburg.

NEW ORLEANS, May 21.—Arrived—Mollie Able and Bee. Departed—Belle Lee, Shark, and Hercules.

VICKSBURG, May 21.—Down—Fontenelle, Glasgow, and Groesbeck. Up—Robert Lee and Leonidas. The weather is clear and warm. The river is falling.

S. Barker & Co

109 and 111 Fourth Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Will Offer on Monday Morning, May 23,

2,000 YARDS

4-4 Striped Percales at 16 2-3c, usual price 30c.

3,000 YARDS

Best Garner and Sprague Prints at 11c.

1,000 YARDS

Scotch Check Ginghams at 20c, price heretofore 25c.

1,000 YARDS

New Style Figured Brilliants at 12 1-2c; price elsewhere, 16 2-3c.

5,000 YARDS

New Style Madder Lawns, fast colors, from 12 1-2c upward.

3,000 YARDS

New Grenadines at 8, 12 1-2, 20, and 25c, usual price from 12 1-2 to 35c.

10,000 YARDS

Plain Black and Fancy Silks beginning at the low price of $1 per yard.

20,000 YARDS

New Style Dress Goods at 20 per cent. less than elsewhere.

5,000 YARDS

White French Pique and Marseilles. Having bought largely of these goods during the great depression in the New York gold market, we will sell them

25 per cent. below the market.

2,000 Yards

New style Linens, Percales, and Robes for Walking Suits.

Special attention is called to our new stock of Mourning Goods.

Super Black Iron-frame Grenadines at 75c, usual price $1.

Super 8-4 " " at $2 50, " " $3.

Our stock of Cassimeres and Linens for Men's and Boys' wear 20 per cent. less than elsewhere.

2,000 Yards

9-4 and 10-4 Super Linen Sheeting at 75c, usual price $1.

Richardson's Linens at less than wholesale prices.

2,000 Yards

Super Table Damask to be closed out.

1,000 Dozen

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery of every size from 10c per pair upward.

500 Dozen

Ladies' and Children's Gloves from 10c per pair upward.

Special Offering of

LACE POINTS

In new and beautiful designs on Monday.

Citizens and strangers are invited to call and make an examination of our prices, which are uniform and guaranteed as low as any house in the country, either wholesale or retail.

Samples sent upon application.

Goods sent to be paid for on delivery.

S. BARKER & CO.

The Universal

EXPOSITION!

THE NEW SENSATION.

A One-Dollar Store,

A Seventy-five-Cent Store,

A Fifty-Cent Store,

A Twenty-five-Cent Store,

A Ten-Cent Store,

A Five-Cent Store,

All in One.

A Separate Department for Each Price.

WILL OPEN MONDAY, MAY 23.

68 FOURTH ST.,

Between Main & Market.

LADIES.

Just received from Paris 50 dozen fine Embroidered Linen Chemises.

Price $4. Call and see.

DORA SCHULZ.

my19 ThSa&Th

DENTISTRY.

Dr. BLONDIN

Valuable discovery in Dentistry. Beautiful sets of teeth $15. Particular attention paid to the treatment of exposed nerves and ulcerated teeth, which renders them painless and useful for years. 158 Fourth, bet. Green and Walnut, Louisville, Ky.

my21 d7*

DENTIST.

New Dental Laboratory.

DR. M. L. S. BUCKNER,

(With Dr. Redman), No. 30 Chestnut st., is prepared to insert artificial teeth on any base desired. First-class work at reasonable rates. mh8 deod3m

WM. H. GODDARD, D. D. S. F. PEABODY, D. D. S.

GODDARD & PEABODY,

DENTISTS,

Office, Room No. 1 McDowell's Block, corner Fourth and Green streets.

fe24 deod6m Louisville, Ky.

JUST RECEIVED

Llama Lace Polonais Jackets.
Llama Lace Points and Circulars.
Pongee and Lace Covered Parasols.
Fine 1400's Printed Lawns at 12 1-2 cts.

These goods are fine, and warranted fast colors.

250 Gold Medal Marseilles Quilts, the best made.

Specialities in Hosiery and Gloves not elsewhere.

Roman Striped Evening and Reception Dress Goods.

Grenadines, Tamartines, Mozambiques, Challies, and Hernanis in choice and well-selected assortment.

Plaid and Check Silks in new colors and styles.

Japanese Poplins and Japanese Silks, Foulards, Lustrines, Marcellinas, and Satins in all the new and seasonable shades.

CHEAP FOR CASH AT

W. S. ANDERSON & CO.'S,

Successors to R. Cunningham,

mh29 TuTh&Sa3m-1stp 154 MARKET ST.

UNIVERSAL

EXPOSITION

MONDAY.

my20 dt

M. W. HANNON, JOS. E. JOHNSTON, JAS. H. CLANTON
Calvert, Texas. Savannah, Ga. Montgomery, Ala

HANNON, JOHNSTON & CLANTON

GENERAL

Real Estate Agents,

Calvert, Texas.

☞ Particular and personal attention given to Renting, Leasing, Purchasing, and Selling LANDS IN TEXAS. Taxes paid on lands if desired.

mh29 deod6m

66 MAIN STREET,
Between Second and Third,
Louisville, - - Kentucky.

OUR ONLY PLACE OF BUSINESS IS
66 Main St., bet. 2d and 3d.
Do Not Mistake the Place.

If there is any obscurity about the above cut, it will be explained

AT OUR

FUR-NI-TURE

WAREROOMS,

66 Main St., bet. Second & Third,

Where we have a choice and varied stock, which we are offering

AT

LOW PRICES.

my22 d&SuMoFr&Sa&w1

EXPRESS ARRIVAL OF NOVELTIES

IN

DRY GOODS!

GREAT OPENING ON MONDAY MORNING

OF

Hats, Bonnets, Gros Grain Sash Ribbons, Japanese Silks, Poplins, Grenadines, Parasols; White and Black Llama Lace Jackets, Points, and Circulars; Hamburg Insertings and Edgings, Thread and Guipure Laces.

SPECIAL NOVELTIES WILL BE OPENED IN EVERY DEPARMENT.

W. S. ANDERSON & CO.,

(Successors to R. Cunningham). 154 MARKET STREET.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

AT AUCTION

HAYDON BROTHERS & CO.,

142 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth.

During the present week, commencing MONDAY, May 23, until Saturday, the 28th inst., we will sell at auction the following desirable Spring and Summer Goods:

Summer Silks and Satins, Plain & Figured Grenadines, French and Domestic Lawns, Summer Berages, White and Colored Alpacas, Irish Linens, Towels, Pillow-case and Linen Sheetings, Nainsooks, Bishop Lawns, Organdies, Laces, Kid Gloves, and Summer Hosiery.

NOTICE---The above goods are entirely new and have never been offered for sale before. Being entirely summer goods, they have been reserved until the present season, knowing them to be desirable, and more particularly at auction prices.

HAYDON BROTHERS & CO.

AT COST! AT COST!

WALTON & BROTHER,

NO. 141 MAIN STREET, BET. FOURTH AND FIFTH.

$75,000 WORTH

Of China, Glass and Queensware, House Furnishing Goods, Silver-plated Ware, Table Cutlery, &c., at Prime Cost for Cash, for 30 days, at wholesale or retail.

In anticipation of moving into the new store now being built for us, we will, on Monday morning, May 23, and for 30 days thereafter, offer our entire stock at prime cost for cash, to save moving.

Our stock is now very full and complete in every department, consisting in part of the following first-class goods: Rich and elegant White Gold-band and Decorated Dinner, Tea, and Toilet Sets of the best French China; a full line of best Iron Stone China and common Earthenware; Bohemian, French, and American Glassware, Vases, and Fancy Goods in great variety; heavy Silver-plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Japanned Ware, and House-furnishing Goods of the best quality.

Now is the time for dealers, hotel proprietors, and housekeepers to supply themselves with goods in our line at their own prices, as it is our intention to close out our entire open stock in the next thirty days to save moving, which we expect to do the last of June. Rare bargains will be sold.

We invite all in want of goods in our line to call and examine our stock, and we will convince them that now is the time to buy goods in our line. All goods warranted of the best quality. Goods delivered in all parts of the city free of charge.

WALTON & BROTHER,

NO. 141 MAIN STREET, BET. FOURTH AND FIFTH.

my21 deod1m-SuWe&Satp

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!

No house can sell 10 per cent. less than we can.
No house can show a better line of Goods.
Examine our stock and be convinced.

WOOD BROTHERS,

No. 116 W. S. Fourth, bet. Market and Jefferson.

WALL PAPER.

Largest Assortment. Lowest Prices.

J. V. ESCOTT & SON,

68 Main street, between Second and Third.

my22 eod tf

200,000 BOLTS WALL PAPER

Which we will sell 10 per cent. less than any house in Louisville.

HEGAN BROTHERS,

ap5 TuFr&Su6m1stp 138 MAIN, BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH.

J. V. ESCOTT & SON,

DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

French Sheet and Plate and American

WINDOW-GLASS,

68 Main St., bet. Second & Third, Louisville, Ky.

my22 eodtf

FIRE-PROOF OIL,

BEST LAMP OIL IN THE WORLD.

We are having wonderful success with our Kentucky petroleum, and are making from it a better lamp oil than any coal oil in market. Refiners who deny this are offered the following

CHALLENGE:

Our proposition is open to Mr. Chas. Pratt, of New York; to Mr. Downer, of Boston, and to every other manufacturer of extra coal oil in the United States. We will make 1,000 cans of "Fire-proof," water-white oil, from Kentucky crude, and will put the same against 1,000 cans of water-white oil made from any other crude oil and by any other manufacturer in this country; and he whose oil stands highest test of fire, before competent judges previously agreed upon, shall become owner of the whole 2,000 cans.

The truth is, Kentucky petroleum is the best ever discovered, and we have the best mode of refining it.

FIRE-PROOF OIL IS BETTER THAN COAL OIL.

This resplendent oil is colorless, odorless, smokeless, brilliant, and safe—in ANY kind of lamp. Yet out of lamps it will not burn at all, even if burning torches are dipped into it. It will only burn with something to act as a wick, and about the house is as harmless as water.

Judges, lawyers, doctors, ministers, druggists, planters, and all educated or scientific men, who appreciate the dangers from common coal oil, should give at least one trial to

FIRE-PROOF OIL.

☞ Money in every case refunded if simply requested.

Economy in Fire-proof oil because it lasts enough longer to balance apparent difference in cost.

Our trade-mark—FIRE-PROOF OIL. Fire-proof Oil put up in convenient tin cans of all sizes, sealed, stamped, and warranted. For sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

CHESS, CARLEY & CO.,

Great Southern Oil Works, Louisville, Ky.

my11 dtf-1p

EDWARD CERF & CO.,

CLOAK HOUSE,

Corner Fourth & Market sts.

Silk Sacques, Lace Points and Jackets, Walking Suits and Spring Arabs, Black Silks, Laces and Trimmings, Kid Gloves and Ladies' Furnishing Goods.

mh27 SuTu&Th3m-1stp

IMMENSE REDUCTION.

25 Per Cent. Below Cost!

My entire stock of Black & White Lace Shawls
New Styles Linen and Lawn Suits;
Elegant Black Silk Fringe at 75c, worth $1 75;
Guipure Laces sold very low.

M. ARON,

CLOAK STORE,

112 Market st., south side, bet. 3d and 4th.

mh27 SuWe&Fr3m-1stp

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

I now offer my entire stock of Lace Mantles, Lace Sacques and Silk Sacques at 25 per cent. below cost. As I am going to Germany in a very short time, I wish

To Close Out.

MRS. E. SPIEGELBERG,

my6 Fr Su&We1m-1stp 100 FOURTH ST.

FOR DISPOSAL.

Well-established Business, Stock and Fixtures.

CONCLUDING to retire from business, my entire stock, consisting of manufactured and unmanufactured Hair Goods, Perfumery, Toilet and Fancy Goods, is to be disposed of regardless of cost. The stand is among the best in the city, and in it the business has been profitably conducted for many years. To one acquainted with the business, this is a rare opportunity for favorable investment. I should prefer to dispose of the whole together—stock, fixtures, and lease of the premises. Until so disposed of, I shall sell any article in my stock of goods at absolute cost.

N. NICHOLAS,

ap16 d3m-SuTu&Th-1stp Fourth, bet. Main & Market.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE:

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1870.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail.........................$12 00
Six Months..................................[illegible]
Three months................................[illegible]
One month....................................[illegible]

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $12 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail.............................[illegible]
One year, delivered in the city...........[illegible]

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $15 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carriers six times a week for 30 cents; seven times a week, 30 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year.....................[illegible]
Single copy, six months...................[illegible]
Five to ten copies, one year, each.......[illegible]
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each.....[illegible]
Twenty copies and over, one year, each..[illegible]

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 50 each, and an additional copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk, in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.]

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 50 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 25 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $15; two months, $25; three months, $40; every other day one month, $10; two months, $15; three months, $25.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 30 cents.

"City Features" 20 cents per line. "City Items" 20 cents per line. "Local Notices" 30 cents per line and "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion. "Medical," "Astrologist" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price. Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 20 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

The Wesleyans are the strongest non-conformist body in Great Britain, but one of the weakest in London.

The Cincinnati Presbytery has resolved that no dancing-teacher shall be admitted to its church membership.

Dr. Keatinge, an ex-Romish priest, recently an Episcopalian, has entered the Reformed Dutch Church as Minister.

Rev. T. G. Thomas, a Baptist minister of England, committed suicide in Philadelphia recently on account of extreme poverty.

An Episcopal Church in Hanover, Massachusetts, has directed that no clerical robes except the gown be used in its services.

Religious liberty is making progress in Portugal. The baptism of a child by a Protestant was recently permitted for the first time.

The health of Bishop McIlvaine does not allow of his preaching, still he attends to his official visitations, and administers the rite of confirmation.

The church of Rev. Dr. Storrs, of New York, as enlarged, will seat fourteen hundred persons. The pulpit is to be a reading desk on a low platform.

Rev. R. T. Kerfoot has resigned the rectorship of Grace church, College Hill, Cincinnati, and takes charge of the Episcopal church at Evansville, Ind.

Rev. Mr. Westrup, lately ordained a Baptist minister, reports six Baptist churches, recently organized by himself, in Mexico, and that others will soon be formed.

The fortieth semi-annual Conference of the Mormon Church has just been held in Salt Lake City, at which about forty thousand of the Saints were in attendance.

The New York Post gives a list of about a dozen new Episcopal churches now going up in that State. The largest is Christ church, Buffalo, which will cost $150,000.

Mr. Moody gives up the Presidency of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago, to devote himself to lecturing and preaching in different parts of the country.

The forty-fifth annual session of the Ohio State Convention of Universalists will be held in Kent, Portage county, commencing June 2, and continuing over the following Sabbath.

There are now five Norwegian churches in Chicago that call themselves Lutheran, and, unfortunately, according to the statement of the Norwegian paper, are in bitter strife among themselves.

As the fruits of the late revival in Liberia one of the Baptist ministers has baptized fifty-five converts, and is soon to administer the ordinance to ninety-eight more. The majority of these are natives.

In Carthagenia, Spain, Protestant worship is regularly attended by one thousand hearers. The minister administers the sacraments and performs the various functions of his office without interruption.

Professor S. C. Bartlett, of Chicago, has accepted the challenge of Bishop Coxe, of the Episcopal Church, and has opened in the Advance a description of the Ecclesiastical claims of modern Bishops.

Mrs. M. C. Bucknell has given $30,000 to the Episcopal Divinity School in West Philadelphia, upon the condition that the money is to be forfeited if the school ever passes under the control of the High Church party.

Within the last two years the Cumberland Presbyterians in Illinois have built no less than twenty new and commodious churches. They now have in that State nine presbyteries, three synods, and twelve thousand members.

The Cumberland Presbyterians are agitating the question whether it is not the duty of the church to embark in the foreign missionary work. Some contend that the home work is quite sufficient to employ all their energies.

The Universalists' Centenary meetings in Columbus, Ohio, were well attended. The subscriptions to the College Fund amounted to some six thousand dollars. The membership has increased thirty-two since the settlement of Rev. Mr. Rexford as pastor.

The richest Congregational church in this country is in Hartford, Connecticut. It is estimated to be worth twelve millions. The Park-street church in Boston, and the Center church, New Haven, have the largest congregations, averaging from twelve to fourteen hundred.

The Reformed Dutch Church has 60,000 members. Its Foreign Board received last year $60,000, and is in debt $30,000. Its Board of Domestic Missions is $10,000 in debt; its Church Building Fund receives $10,000 per year, and its Board of Education received $13,000 last year.

The Nashville Advocate sums up the membership of the Methodist Church South as follows: There are nine Bishops, 2,833 traveling ministers, 4,758 local preachers, white members 548,820, colored 19,686, Indian 3,149, making a total of 571,655, being an increase during the last year of 25,073.

Brigham Young is greatly excited at the proposed action of the General Government for the purpose of suppressing polygamy. He is willing to abandon Salt Lake rather than his wives. He proposes to contest any action of Congress before the courts, and stave off a fight till something turns up.

Chick Sien Wong, of Fuh Chun, lately joined, by letter, a Methodist Church in San Francisco. The minister, receiving it, was greatly puzzled, as the certificate was in Chinese characters, written and signed by one of the seven elders ordained by the late Bishop Kingsley.

The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church are ready to send four missionaries to India, six to China, and one to Bulgaria, but as yet only six have been secured for the work. They want ministers of good health, good sense, truly pious and from twenty-two to twenty-six years of age.

The pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Columbus, Ohio, attend church on the Sabbath at the Second Presbyterian and Town-street Methodist churches, occupying seats assigned for that purpose. More than one hundred go to such place, accompanied by a teacher, who stands facing them, and interprets the sermons by signs with entire accuracy.

Rev. A. J. Rich asked a council to dismiss him from the Congregational Church in Westminster, Mass., on the ground that he had adopted broader views of truth than are held by the Orthodox churches. The council did so, recommending him as an able minister, and calculated to do good, if preaching "the truth according to Orthodox views."

The first Protestant missionary to China was Dr. Morrison, who arrived in September, 1807. Since that time 338 missionaries have labored in that country. They have published 490 works in the Chinese language, 332 in English, 9 in Malay, 8 in German, 6 in Dutch, 2 in Japanese, 1 in Mongolian, and 1 in Siamese, making a total of 749.

Rev. Charles Rollet, an Episcopal Missionary in Minnesota, has nine appointments under his care, which he visits every two weeks, traveling fifty miles by rail, sixty by wagon and sixty on foot. During the year he walked 1,160 miles, rode in a wagon an equal distance, and traveled by rail two thousand miles, and preached two hundred and two sermons. His salary was $309 60 from his congregations, and $300 from the Missionary society, making a grand total of $579 60.

The late Bishop Thompson said in relation to the condition and prospects of missions: "Missions are planted all over the world. There are now eighty-six missionary societies, and forty thousand missionaries in the field; the Word of God is preached in fifteen thousand localities in the heathen world; five millions of dollars are annually collected to sustain them; six hundred and eighty-seven thousand converts are enrolled in Africa, and seven hundred and thirteen thousand in Asia."

A Presbyterian paper says that in Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Detroit but one new Presbyterian church was organized during the past year, and that a colored congregation of twenty-five communicants; and in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, and Newark during the same period but one new church was organized, and that of Germans. In these cities where the population is increasing so rapidly every year, this is regarded as a very unsatisfactory result.

The County Convention.

We publish this morning the proceedings of the Democratic County Convention, which assembled in this city yesterday. The convention was a lively, but in all respects an active and efficient, body of Democrats. It did not go to sleep over its work, but was animated and energetic throughout. Its nominees are placed at the head of our columns and show for themselves. They embrace many of the best men in the county, and no good Democrat can give any reason why he should not support each and all of them. We take it for granted that the entire ticket will be triumphantly elected. There were of course quite a number of aspirants who look upon the result with somewhat of disappointment. But every candidate could not be nominated, and it is the duty of those who were not to acquiesce, and hope for better luck next time.

A Municipal Report.

It may be well for the world to know that the Mayor of Cincinnati, JOHN F. TORRENCE, Esq., has issued his message in pamphlet form, a document of twenty-six pages, with a nice straw-colored cover. It will doubtless puzzle a good many people, however, to know what there is in or about Cincinnati requiring Mr. TORRENCE to sling such a quantity of ink and waste so much expensive paper. Well, the more they read the document the greater and more perplexing will be their quandary. In the first place some of the official subordinates having handed in their reports about matters and things, reminds Mr. TORRENCE of his official duties and obligations, and he sets about the performance of these by felicitating himself that he is the first executive officer to address two boards, his predecessor having been confined to one board. This he thinks is not only a good but a big thing for Cincinnati, and therefore, as a message-writer, he shows a determination to go the whole hog. The eloquent Mayor pays a high compliment to the Ohio river, which in the past has been a good friend of the city, but which, as it continues to flow close by Louisville, and other rival cities, and bear upon its bosom the goods, wares and merchandise which we furnish the towns and country below upon better terms than Mr. TORRENCE, his two boards and the merchants of Cincinnati combined, he is disposed to intimate is playing out. The remedy for the decay in the trade of the city, over the destinies of which he is called to preside, can be found only in "checkmating" the policy of Louisville, by increasing railroad facilities. He says:

> Our neighbors at Louisville are pursuing a policy which, if not checkmated, will result in almost totally obstructing navigation at that point. For years the canal around the falls has been inadequate for the immense and valuable commerce which has flowed through it, and it was only in times of high water that our largest steamers could pass the falls. Now, even that advantage is in great peril, destroyed by the erection of a bridge, which will not admit the passage of first-class steamers in good stages of water.

The Mayor has great faith in Congress, which he styles "the National Congress," to distinguish it, we presume, from the two boards Cincinnati has organized, and over which, by some inscrutable providence, as in the case of GRANT, he has to do his bidding. This Congress is to make the Ohio river a great national highway by appropriations; if not, the Cincinnati Southern railroad is to be chartered whether or no, which will be about the same thing, but in the event nothing of this sort is done then the Cincinnati Mayor exhorts as follows:

> If Congress persists in delaying the needed help to this all-important improvement, it should not be permitted to cause any flagging of energy on our part, but rather act as an incentive for still greater efforts to effect the desired object. That we will succeed, at last, there can be no reasonable doubt.

The Cincinnati Mayor and his two boards have no very high opinion of the legislators of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The way they refused to sell out to Cincinnati was a damper upon Cincinnati's opinion of the power of money. Radical Congresses and Radical Legislatures are so cheap now-a-days, that Cincinnati believed that to shake a few Cincinnati bonds, worth less than the paper upon which they were printed, in the faces of Kentucky Democrats, they could buy the State "just as easy as the boy knew his daddy." But unfortunately for the best-laid plans of mice and men, Kentucky didn't sell worth a farthing, and therefore Cincinnati goes to "the National Congress," where bargains to suit purchasers can always be had; and hence the Mayor of Cincinnati and his two boards think that "there is something unpleasant, if not humiliating, in the idea of sending our representatives again to dance attendance in the lobbies of the capitol at Frankfort, as petitioners for a franchise which we had a right to expect would have been cheerfully conceded as soon as asked, and in which the people of Kentucky have as deep an interest as our own."

Upon this point the head of the Mayor and the heads of the "two boards" are level. We congratulate them for having arrived at one sensible conclusion. The Mayor reports to his "two boards" that there are a great many railroad projects on foot which it will be well for them to consider and make liberal offers for, if they can be influenced to favor Cincinnati. A Southern road is the great desideratum. He says:

> What our city wants is the Southern road. Let it be said, in a practical way, to all interested: What will you guarantee us the line for—how much bonus will you want with which to consummate the desired end? Always stipulating, however, that the road shall be built and run in the interest of Cincinnati—that it shall be a Cincinnati road.

"Come into my parlor said the spider to the fly" policy, which Cincinnati conceived would be so potential in Kentucky, and pour into her lap Aladdin riches, and give her the whip row of Louisville in securing the trade of the South, has met with so many and such humiliating defeats that to persist in its advocacy demonstrates that the Mayor of Cincinnati and his "two boards," whatever else may be wanting in their composition, have a superabundance of brass.

Cincinnati, the Mayor indicates in his communication to his "two boards," contemplates having a park, which is to be called "Eden," and from the strides Cincinnati is making in population, we conclude the visitors, during any twelve months for the next decade or two, will equal the number that inhabited the first pleasure ground of that name.

The Mayor reports that the falling off in deaths during the year amounts to 679, or about 16 per cent., as compared with the previous year, which evidently shows a decrease in population. The nuisances abated number 7,204, but the Mayor is silent as a mummy as to how many remain unabated. The police caught and locked up over seven thousand miscreants of various grades, and there were 184 deaths by violence. The Cincinnati Mayor informs his "two boards" that there is a prevailing dullness in business, notwithstanding the reports of the Board of Trade to the contrary. The Mayor congratulates his "two boards" and the people in regard to the extent of territory which surrounds the city—whether he includes Alaska and San Domingo is left to be inferred. The outlook is certainly a big thing. On the whole, the message is a great document, and will doubtless be perused when the Mayor and his "two boards" are as defunct as their Southern railroad.

SCHENCK has been master of the Ways and Means Committee so long that he thinks he is lord of all he surveys. And in this spirit he writes that he is indifferent about a re-election, but he may "consent" to run. Commenting thereon the Indianapolis Journal (Rad.) remarks, "that Mr. Schenck willfully and perversely delayed the tariff bill three months beyond the time the House ordered it to be reported, and that through this delay it is probable that the success of the 'tariff reformers' is delayed until next session. We hope the Republicans of the Third District will find a better man to fill the place than Robert C. Schenck. The country—the West, certainly—would be delighted to see him 'shelved,' along with other antediluvian fossils."

PROTESTANTISM.

The Great Protestant Ecumenical Council in September Next.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

The great Protestant Ecumenical Council, to be held in this city in September next, begins to excite the liveliest interest among all Evangelical Christians on this continent, and especially in this city. Since the Reformation there have been but four such gatherings of Protestant Christians, and these have all occurred within the last fifteen years, as the fruit of the growing disposition of the numerous denominations of Evangelical Christians to secure more united effort in the promotion of the more commonly accepted tenets of their religion and the advancement of the distinctive features of the Protestant cause. This desire called into existence the society known as the Evangelical Alliance, a voluntary organization of Protestant Christians of various evangelical denominations. Under the auspices of this Alliance four General Conferences have been held, all in Europe. The first at Berlin in 1857, another at Paris, one at London, and the last at Amsterdam, in 1867. At the last Conference it was decided to hold the next in this country, in 1869, and a branch of the Evangelical Alliance was soon afterward formed in this city, as the organ of the general body for the United States, and also to perfect the necessary arrangements for this grand gathering. After the formation of the Alliance, when a general correspondence was opened with distinguished Protestants of Europe whom it was deemed desirable to have present at the proposed Conference, intelligence was received from England and the continent of Europe that it would be impracticable to secure such an attendance of delegates as was wished for in the Fall of that year, and it was decided to postpone the meeting until this year, and employ the intervening time in maturing those extensive arrangements essential to the greatest usefulness of the contemplated Assembly.

THE PREPARATIONS.

So important did it appear to the committee having the matter in charge to secure the attendance of the wisest and best men of Europe in sympathy with the object of the Conference, and so unwilling were they to issue invitations and perfect arrangements without being well assured that the assemblage would command the respect of the Protestant world, that the Rev. Dr. Schaff was sent abroad to confer personally with foreign Christians on the subject. The eminent success of this mission was fully detailed in the Rev. Dr. Schaff's report submitted to the Alliance last Fall. This report received the hearty approval of the Alliance, and invitations were at once sent out to the most learned and distinguished Protestants of Christendom to participate in the General Conference by written disquisitions and important themes, and by oral addresses, to which many favorable responses have been received. Beside these special invitations, the various branches of the Evangelical Alliance throughout the world will be represented by duly accredited delegates. Thus it is anticipated that there will be present from England and the continent of Europe several hundred personages of distinguished ability and the highest standing in the world of letters and Protestant theology.

The general meetings of the Conference will probably be held in the main hall of the Young Men's Christian Association Building, beginning on the 22d of September, and continuing from day to day for at least ten days. During this time numerous sections or divisions of the general organization will meet in convenient churches and other places for the discussion of particular topics pertinent to the general objects of the Conference.

EMINENT FOREIGNERS EXPECTED.

Among the eminent scholars and divines whose presence and participation is confidently anticipated, many of whom have already signified their purpose to attend, will be recognized some of the leading religious teachers of Holland, Switzerland, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, England, and elsewhere. The learned theologian of Halle, Prof. Tholuck, one of the most prominent orthodox authorities in Germany, whose books and lectures in the University of Halle have been read everywhere, will be a prominent figure. The University of Berlin will be represented by that able theological writer, the Rev. J. A. Dorner, D. D.; the Rev. Edmund de Pressense, D. D., of Paris, the famous pastor, author, and editor, will represent the Free Church of France. Prof. Pronier, the famous lecturer of the University of Geneva, is also expected. Prof. Van Oosterzee, the distinguished Dutch commentator; Prof. Earnest Naville of Geneva; Prof. Pfleiderer of Wurtemberg; Prof. Revel of the University of Florence, Italy; Krummacher, the eminent German scholar; the Rev. Antonio Corrasco of Madrid; Prof. Christlieb of Bonn; the Rev. Dr. Hoffman, the eloquent hofpradiger, or preacher to the King of Prussia, from Berlin; the Rev. Dr. Stoughton, the eloquent London divine; Dean Alford of Canterbury, the distinguished commentator; the Rev. Dr. Grundemann of Gotha; the Rev. Dr. Wichern, Professor of Theology in the University of Berlin; the Earl of Shaftesbury, Eng., President of the British and Foreign Bible Society; Count Acenor de Gasparin of Geneva; Count Bernstorf of Berlin, and a host of others equally eminent as pastors, teachers, or influential laymen, all zealous in the work of Christian unity, are among the expected delegates, or invited participants.

The American church will probably be more generally represented, though it is yet altogether too early to give any complete list of delegates. It is understood, however, that the following named, among others, have been invited to prepare papers on specified topics: The Rev. Abel Stevens, D. D., of the Methodist Church; the Rev. Charles Hodge, D. D., of Princeton; Bishop McIlvaine of the Protestant Episcopal Church; the Rev. Dr. McCosh of Princeton; the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher; the Rev. Mark Hopkins, D. D., President of Williams College; the Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., of Brooklyn; Bishop Simpson of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. Theodore Dwight Woolsey, D. D., President of Yale College, and a number of others. Of course the attendance of American scholars and divines will be very large. Many not specially invited to prepare papers will be present and participate in the discussions, so that there is abundant reason to anticipate a gathering which for talent, fame, and influence, will be worthy to take rank among the most celebrated and commanding of this or any previous age.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF THE ALLIANCE.

A Committee of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States has been occupied for several months in preparing topics to be submitted to the consideration of the Conference, and in securing papers upon given subjects by the most eminent writers on those subjects. This Committee is yet in frequent session, receiving letters from distinguished sources on the matters committed to its charge, and corresponding with those who are to participate in the Conference. Some idea of the range of topics available for the consideration of the Conference may be gathered from the general scope of the self-imposed work of the Alliance. This may best be stated in the language of its constitution, as follows:

> To maintain and exhibit the essential unity of the Church of Christ; to counteract the influence of infidelity and superstition, especially in their organized forms; to assist the cause of religious freedom everywhere; to hold up the supreme authority of the Word of God; to urge the observance of the Lord's Day; and to correct the immoral habits of society. And to accomplish these ends, to act as a Bureau of Correspondence and Information, obtaining facts and diffusing them, with such suggestions as may seem pertinent, always avoiding a dogmatic or legislative style, "endeavoring to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace."

And in further elucidation of the objects of the alliance, it is stated in their "basis:"

"That in forming an alliance for the United States in co-operative union with other branches of the alliance, we have no intention or desire to give rise to a new denomination or sect; not to effect an amalgamation of churches, except in the way of facilitating personal Christian intercourse, and a mutual good understanding, nor to interfere in any way whatever with the internal affairs of the various denominations; but simply to bring individual Christians into the closer fellowship and co-operation, on the basis of the spiritual union which already exists in the vital relation of Christ to the members of His body in all ages and countries."

The Alliance in all its branches adopts, as a summary of the consensus of the various Evangelical Confessions of Faith, the articles and explanatory statement set forth and agreed on by the Evangelical Alliance at its formation in London in September, 1846, which are as follows:

> I. The divine inspiration, authority, and sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures.
> II. The right and duty of private judgment in the interpretation of the Holy Scriptures.
> III. The unity of the Godhead, and the Trinity of the persons therein.
> IV. The utter depravity of human nature in consequence of the fall.
> V. The incarnation of the Son of God, His work of atonement for sinners of mankind, and His mediatorial intercession and reign.
> VI. The justification of the sinner by faith alone.
> VII. The work of the Holy Spirit in the conversation and sanctification of the sinner.
> VIII. The immortality of the soul, the resurrection of the body, the judgment of the world by our Lord Jesus Christ, with the eternal blessedness of the righteous, and the eternal punishment of the wicked.
> IX. The divine institution of the Christian ministry, and the obligation and perpetuity of the ordinances of Baptism and the Lord's Supper.

These articles are not accepted as a creed or confession, but simply as an indication of the class of persons whom it is desirable to embrace within the Alliance.

TOPICS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE COUNCIL.

Such being the objects and aims of the Alliance, and such the fundmental principals upon which it is based, the range of subjects suitable for consideration at a General Conference of all the Alliances is very wide and comprehensive. As intimated above, these are not yet all fully determined upon and are still engaging the attention of the Committee. But there is no reason to believe that the following among other topics will be considered by the Conference.

> The religious relations existing between America and Continental Europe.
> The best methods of counteracting modern infidelity.
> The harmony of Science and Revelation.
> The Gospel and Philosophy.
> Christianity and Humanity.
> Family religion.
> Sunday-schools.
> Religious aspects of popular education.
> Religious education in the Southern States of the United States. [A paper will probably be submitted in this connection by the Rev. Dr. Barnes Sears, Agent of the Peabody Fund].
> Christianity and the Press.
> Protestantism and Romanism under various aspects.
> Christianity and Civil Governments, involving the general question of moral reform by legal enactments in all its various forms, as temperance, marriage and divorce, the observance of the Sabbath, &c., and, as closely related to the same topic,
> Christianity and Social Evils.
> Christianity and Philanthropy.

The above are but specimens of the general range of subjects which will be announced in due time in an official programme.

It will, of course, be perceived that many of the papers to be submitted and much of the discussion of topics presented must of necessity be in foreign languages. German and French will be used probably as freely as English, but to avoid confusion in this respect, arrangements will be made for sessions of the Conference at which but one language will be used, and probably there may be sessions in English, French and German at the same time, though in different halls. In order, however, to resolve the whole into one common, intelligible, and comprehensible utterance, the Committee of Arrangements have employed interpreters who will render all the papers into English for publication, and probably the substance of the oral utterances of foreign speakers.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Several of the Cantons of Switzerland are raising funds to defray a portion of the expenses of their delegates in attending the Conference, and probably other delegates will have their expenses paid. But the American Alliance have deemed it only proper to meet the expenses of all specially invited members of the Conference, both in coming to this country and in returning. This will be a heavy bill, which, added to the incidental expenses of the meeting, and the cost of interpreting and publishing the proceedings, will severely tax the treasury.

An appeal has been made to the churches of the country sympathizing with the Alliance to contribute to this object. The expenses of the Vatican Council, now in session at Rome, are borne by the churches of the Roman Catholic faith, and certainly the Protestant churches of this country will be equally liberal in bearing the expenses of this great Protestant Council, which will not be inferior, either in numbers, learning, influence or importance to the great gathering of the Latin Church.

CASHMERE SHAWLS.

How They are made and what They Cost.

[From Harper's Bazar.]

For the preparation of the shawl wool great care is necessary. The first operation is cleaning it. This is generally performed by women. The best kind is cleaned with lime and water, but ordinary wool is shaken up with flour. The next process is that of separating the hair from the pushum. It is a very tedious operation, and the value of the cloth consequently manufactured varies with the amount of care bestowed upon it. The wool thus cleaned and sorted is spun into thread with the common charka or native spinning-machine. This is also a process requiring great care. White pushmina thread of the finest quality will sometimes cost as much as $11 a pound. The thread is next dyed, and is then ready for the loom.

The spinning, like the cleaning, is principally performed by women, of whom, some years ago, no less than a hundred thousand were said to be employed in this manner. Girls begin at the age of ten. They commence their employment at day break, working with but little intermission during the day, and sometimes far into the night—especially when the moonlight enables them to save the expense of oil lamps.

A dealer called a Puimunga keeps a shop for the purchase of yarn, and he also sends people to collect it from the house of the spinners, his emissaries giving notice of their approach by the sound of a bell. The yarn is then sold to the weavers. Having ascertained the pattern most likely to suit the market, the weaver applies to persons whose business it is to apportion the material according to the colors required; and when this is settled he takes it to another, whose function it is to divide it into skeins of the necessary proportions. When thus prepared it is delivered to the Rungrez, or dyer. When the body of the cloth is to be left plain, the second quality of yarn alone is given to be dyed. This is generally of about the thickness of common cotton sewing thread, is of a coarser quality than the yarn used for the cloth, and is prepared for employment in flowers or other ornaments which are intended to stand higher, and be, as it were, embossed upon the ground.

The first operation of the dyer is to steep the yarn in cold water. He professes to be able to give it sixty-four tints, most of which are permanent. Each has a separate denomination; thus the crimson is called Gulanar, the name of the pomegranate flower. Of this dye the best kind is that derived from cochineal imported from Hindustan; inferior tints are from lac and chermes; logwood is used for other red dyes. Blues and greens are dyed with indigo or coloring matter made by boiling down European broadcloth. Logwood and indigo are imported. Carmathus and saffron, which grow in Cashmere, furnish tints of orange, yellow, etc. The whiter and finer the fibre of the wool, and the finer the yarn into which it is made, the more capable is it of receiving a brilliant dye; and this is one reason why the fine white wool of the goat is preferred to that of sheep. The occupation of a dyer, I may here mention, is always hereditary.

The yarn next passes into the hands of a person called the Nakatu, who adjusts it for the warp and the weft. That intended for the former is double, and is cut into certain lengths, anything short of which is considered fraudulent. The number of these lengths varies from two to three thousand, according to the closeness or openness of the texture proposed, and the fineness or coarseness of the yarn. The weft is made of a yarn which is single, but a little thicker than the double yarn or twist of the warp. The weight of the weft is estimated at double that of the warp. The Nakatu receives the yarn in hanks, but returns it in balls; he can prepare in one day the warp and weft for two shawls. Next comes a functionary called by the alarming name of the Pennakumgura (which merely means warp-dresser), who takes from the weaver the yarn which has been cut and reeled, and, stretching the lengths by means of sticks into a band, of which the threads are slightly separate, dresses the whole by dipping it into thick boiled rice-water. After this the skein is slightly squeezed, and again stretched into a band, which is brushed and suffered to dry. By this process every length becomes stiffened and set apart from the rest.

For the warp on the border of the shawl silk is generally employed, and it has the advantage of showing the darker colors of the dyed wool more prominently than a warp of yarn, as well as hardening and strengthening and giving more body to the edge of the cloth. When the border is very narrow it is woven with the body of the shawl, but when broader it is worked on a different loom, and afterward sewn to the edge of the shawl by the Rafugar or fine drawer, with the nicety which belongs to his craft. The silk is twisted for the border warp by a person called the Tokgar. By him it is handed to the Alakaband, who reels it and cuts it into the proper lengths. The operation of drawing, or passing the yarns through the heddles, is performed in the same manner as in Europe; and the warp is then taken by the Shalbaf, or weaver, to the loom. The weavers are all males, and they begin to learn their art at the age of ten years. The loom does not differ in principle from the looms of Europe, but is of inferior workmanship. A large establishment has perhaps three hundred looms, which are generally crowded together in long, low apartments. When the warp is fixed in the loom, the pattern-drawer (I will spare the reader more native names) and the persons who determine the proportion of the different colors in the yarn are again consulted. The first brings the drawing of the pattern in black and white. One of the latter, having carefully considered it, points out the disposition of the colors, beginning at the foot of the pattern; calling out the color, the number of threads to which it is to extend, that by which it is to be followed, and so on in succession, until the whole pattern has been described. From his dictation his companion writes down the particulars in a kind of short-hand, and delivers a copy of the document to the weavers.

The needles—which are whithout eyes—are of light smooth wood, and have both their sharp ends slightly charred, to prevent them from becoming rough or jagged through working. They are armed each with colored yarn of about four grains weight and then the weavers under proper inspection, knot the yarn of the tuji to the wrap. The face of the cloth is placed next to the ground, the work being carried on at the back, on which hang the needles in a row, differing in number from four to fifteen hundred, according to the lightness or heaviness of the embroidery. As soon as the inspector is satisfied that the work of one line or woof is completed, the comb is brought down upon it with a vigor and repetition apparently very disproportionate to the delicacy of the materials.

The shawls, when finished, are submitted to the cleaner, whose business is to free them from discolored hairs or yarn and from ends or knots. Sometimes he pulls these objects out severally with a pair of tweezers; at others he shaves the reverse face of the cloth with a sharp knife; and any defects arising from either operation are at once repaired. At this stage of the manufacture the shawls are sent to the collector of the stamp duties, by whom an ad valorem duty of twenty-six per cent. is levied, and each piece is then stamped and registered. The goods are now handed over to the capitalist, who has advanced money on them to the manufacturer, and to the broker, and these two settle the price and effect the sale to the merchant. The capitalist charges interest on his advances, the broker a commission varying from two to five per cent. The purchaser takes the goods unwashed, and perhaps in pieces, and the fine-drawer and the washer-man have still to do their parts. When partly washed the shawls are taken to the merchant, that they may be examined in respect to any holes or imperfections. Should defects occur they are remedied at the expense of the seller; if there are none, the washing is completed. This process is performed in clear, cold water, soap being used very cautiously to the white parts alone, and never to embroidery. Colored shawls are dried in the shade; white ones are bleached in the open air; and their color is improved by the fumes of sulphur. After being washed, the shawls are stretched in a manner in some degree equivalent to calendering. A wooden cylinder, in two parts, is employed for the purpose. The shawl, folded in such a manner as not to be quite so broad as the cylinder is long, is wrapped round it, and occasionally damped, to make the fold tighter. The end is sewn down, two wedges are then gradually driven between the two parts of the cylinder at the open extremities, so as to force them asunder, the surrounding folds of the shawl being thus stretched to as great an extent as is consistent with its texture. The piece remains in this state for two days, when it is removed to be packed. The packages are of various dimensions, but they are formed on one principle. The shawls are separated by sheets of smooth, glazed, and colored paper, and they are placed between two smooth planks of wood, with exterior transverse bars, which, projecting beyond the planks, offer a purchase for cords to tie them together. The whole is then placed in a press or under heavy weights, for some days, when the planks are withdrawn, and the bale is sewn up in strong cloth. Over this a cover of birch bark is laid, to which is added an envelope of waxed cloth; the whole being sewn up as smoothly and tightly as possible in a raw hide, which, contracting in the course of drying, gives to the contents of the package a remarkable degree of compactness and protection.

The shawl made in the manner described is one of the two kinds manufactured in Cashmere. The other—the work as distinguished from the woven shawl—is embroidered on the cloth, with needles having eyes, and with a particular kind of woolen thread instead of the silk employed in the other embroidered work. In this shawl the pattern—which is in every case delineated, but which, at the loom, is read off in certain technical terms from a book—is covered with transparent paper, upon which the outlines of the composition are slightly traced with a charcoal twig, the traced lines being permanently defined by means of pricks from a small needle. The cloth intended to receive the pattern is rubbed strongly upon a smooth plank with a piece of highly-polished agate or carnelian until it is perfectly even and regular. The picked pattern is then stretched upon the cloth, and some fine colored powder, charcoal, or chalk is passed lightly over the paper, and, penetrating the holes, transfers the outline to the cloth underneath. This is next more accurately delineated by some colored powder rendered tenacious by gum but readily detached when the work is completed.

The ornaments of shawls are distinguished by different names, as pala, hashia, sanjir, dhour, etc., and these are divided into different parts. By the term pala is meant the whole of the embroidery at the two ends, or, as they are technically called, the heads of the shawl; the hashia is the border, commonly running along the sides; the sanjir runs above and below the principal mass of the pala, and, as it were, confines it; the dhour, or running ornament, is situated to the inside in regard to the hashia and the sanjir, enveloping immediately the whole of the field. The kunbutha is a corner ornament, or clustering of flowers; the matten is the decorated part of the field or ground. Butha is the generic term for flowers, but it is specifically applied when used alone to the large cone-like ornament which forms the most prominent feature of the pala—that which is familiarly known in England as "shawl pattern."

Cashmere shawls are of more than one shape. There are the doshallas, or long shawls, which are the most esteemed. They are invariably manufactured and sold in pairs. They vary greatly according to the richness of the pattern, all of which are distinctly named, and according to the colors, of which the dyers profess to make upward of fifty tints. Fine long shawls, with plain fields of handsome patterns, are procurable at about six hundred dollars a pair, and full-flowered at about seven hundred and fifty. The kussabas, or square shawls, are more suited to the taste of Europeans, and are made and sold singly. They are also called roomals—the loom-manufactured being known as kaneer roomal, and the needle-embroidered as umlee roomal. Jamewars form the third great class. They are handsome, striped, loom-wrought fabrics, of rich patterns, of which the French striped colored muslins are printed imitations. The fourth class is called alwan. This is a plain shawl-wool cloth, woven without flower or ornament. It forms the center portion of shawls, and is also used for turbans and girdles.

The price of a woven shawl weighing seven pounds, fetching $1,500 on the spot, may be accounted for in this manner:

Cost of material, including thread	$150
Wages of labor	500
Miscellaneous	250
Duty	310
	$1,250

The other $250, it may be presumed, is to be accounted for between the middle-man and the merchant. You may get a very good woven shawl, however, for $500, and prices range below that. A good worked shawl may be had for $100.

I have reason to believe that Cashmere is properly pronounced Cushmere, and, if spelled according to a recognized system as regards Roman characters, should be written "Kushmir." Never mind. The name sounds ugly, looks ugly, and would never have suited the author of "Lalla Rookh." But they may call the country and the shawl anything they please. What's in a name? Cashmere with any other name would have just as many roses; and its shawls, if called by worse names than roomals, would shelter just as pleasant persons.

POLITICAL.

Address of the Republican State Central Committee.

ROOMS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, }
LOUISVILLE, May —, 1870. }

To the People of Kentucky:

The State Central Committee of the Republican party, in view of the existing status of political affairs within Kentucky, beg leave to send forth greeting and congratulation to her people. Profiting by their severe lessons, condemning the past years of reckless extravagance and riotous oppression at the hands of the controlling party within the State, they join with the former, this their earnest appeal to the Republican party, urging upon them the necessity of at once perfecting a thorough and active organization in the county and voting precinct.

However hopeless, heretofore, has been our minority, the committee feel warranted in assuming that it remains no longer hopeless. In the light of reason, progress and justice, as incorporated into the fundamental law of the nation, strengthened by an honest, individual and party effort, the result of our approaching elections will be most exultingly gratifying, not only to our people within the State, but to the friends of free government throughout the country.

The cheering news from some sections, of majorities already recorded, of the hopeful condition in others, and of the determination and tenacity of purpose of our friends in every part, inspires the committee's greeting.

The result of this can be but to open up the floodgates of dissension and discord. We ask of every Democrat of the old school, is this the meaning of the term? Of the people of Kentucky we ask, shall this be done? To the Union men of 1861, since to-day the measures and differences upon which you halted lie buried or forever settled, the principles now to be acted upon look in confidence for your earnest aid and active support. The middle wall of partition lies crumbled. A future of certainty and strength lies before you.

Believing the ballot to be the capsheaf of liberty, the helm within the hand and the right of every citizen, the committee sends congratulations to the people upon the triumph of justice in the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution. Regarding this consummation as the peaceable, successful and lawful termination of a question which has proved the fruitful source of strife and contention for so many years, which has called forth so much of bitterness and antagonism between sections, communities and neighbors, which, now removed, leaves but a community of interest from sea to sea, and in no State a more perfect harmony than in our own. To those immediately the recipients of this right, the colored people, we give the perfect assurance of the Republican party, through whom alone this grand result has been accomplished, that as in the past so fearlessly and earnestly they have battled to effect it, so in the future will they demand for them the rights and powers conferred thereby; charging in the most solemn manner upon them their duty to their God; the necessity of perfect fealty to the Government which, in the face of dire opposition at the hands of the Democratic party, has placed this vesture of strength and manhood upon them; commending education for themselves and for their children; the necessity of in trusting themselves as to their duties as citizens; the exercise of those rights in an unostentatious and lawful manner; charging upon them to be industrious, and placing before them the well-proved proposition that labor can better exist without capital than capital without labor.

The party appeals to the people of Kentucky for such action as will set aside a proportionate share of the educational fund for the purpose of properly schooling the colored children. It condemns any and all withholding of the same, or its application to other and foreign objects.

It appeals to the people for a recognition of the rights of colored people to testify in every tribunal, and to be heard in every cause, where the truth of an accusation or the right as between individuals depends upon the same, or may be material thereto.

The Republican party condemns the extravagance that has marked the administration of the State Government, and pities the spirit that has moved the Legislature to forfeit its high calling and caused its legislation to be for party and partisan purposes.

Ever ready to support and defend the right, to yield implicit obedience to the laws of the State of Kentucky, and of the laws of the General Government, the party with confidence appeals to the people of Kentucky to divest themselves of passion and every prejudice, and to yield to every man and set of men the rights under the law accorded to them.

It is proposed and urged upon the part of Democracy to make war even unto nullification and repeal in order to divest these rights.

The men who in 1865 in good faith surrendered the arms so zealously wielded against the Government, with this new regime, should cut aloof from further affiliation with the party of dead issues. The party whose only appeal has been to blinded passion and withering prejudice, without the power or purpose to bind up gaping wounds, to build up broken fortunes, or to make glad your wasted fields; whose greatest solicitude and most perfect care seems to have been to deter you from being true to yourselves in the discharge of your most solemn obligations, and of duties so eminently proper and due from you. Upon every member of the Republican party we charge the duty of this hour. Be up and doing—untiring and unfaltering. The ripened and ripening harvest needs but to be garnered. The tidal wave of reason, regeneration and disenthrallment for Kentucky is laying the very strongholds of the enemies position. The beckoning hand of victory impatiently awaits to make the award.

In every county the committee is looked to for a perfection of party organization in each voting precinct. In the coming contest State and district organizations are comparatively powerless. Upon the county and precinct committees to the greatest degree devolves the exertion necessary, and will rest the awaiting honor of having redeemed their respective localities. If county organizations are not complete and effective, complete them and make them so. Put forth your best citizens as your standard-bearers. Let personal considerations be subservient to and ever merged into the success of the party. The defeats of the past can be attributed more properly to the lethargy of our own people than to the activity of our political opponents. Look not to this country or to the other. First set your own house in order. Every vote is of incalculable value. See that it is recorded. Through local organizations and their machinery, urged to action by every man with the good of the party and with the best interests of the State of Kentucky at heart, a glorious triumph of right over wrong, economy over extravagance, justice over injustice, and freedom over tyranny, will be effected. Yes here—even in Kentucky.

This result so earnestly hoped for, and from which so much good must inevitably flow, cannot be obtained without a struggle. If with the natural inspiration of the times, together with the auspicious circumstances, which until now have not presented themselves, our people, so long cast down, awaken not to their duty to their own inertness and lethargy must be accredited the possibility of failure in the future. Attributable to the spirit of our legislation, and the proscriptive policy of those into whose hands our State has fallen, emigration sweeps beyond, through, and stops not within our borders. Our forests remain untelled, our richest fields uncultivated, our mineral wealth undeveloped, our marts inactive, our natural trade paralyzed, unrestored and unprogressive.

The proud prestige that was wont to be Kentucky's pride, and the birthright of her every citizen in other days, by the suicidal hands of her own people, has been sold for a "mess of pottage." Let us reason together, divesting ourselves of every besetting weight. Let us begin the race that leads to our great destiny. Armed as now we are, progress joined to right, by the determined voice and unaltering commands of an awakening people, let us reclaim for our heritage that position of proud eminence; place her above and beyond the pale of prejudice and suicidal passion; restore her to the vanguard of statesmanship, hospitality and glorious reunion. However urgent heretofore may have been the necessity for earnest labor, in this the hour of accession to our ranks, and renewed strength of ourselves, there remains a plain, an unmistakable duty to every patriot from the Big Sandy to the Mississippi. Standing upon the broad vantage-ground of truth, thrice-armed, will it not be performed? The race is before us. What county will be laggard? Who falls by the wayside?

Respectfully,

John T. Croxton,	Horace Morris,
John P. Ball,	John P. Mowry,
Hon. Geo. T. Wood,	M. C. Taylor,
Edgar Needham,	J. C. Sayers,

William Davis,
Republican State Central Committee.

SOTHERN, the actor, snubbed the snobbish officers of a British regiment who dined with him at Edinburg, and then pressed him beyond endurance to give them a taste of his style. He commenced the drunken scene from "David Garrick," when, to the astonishment of all present, he swept the cloth clean off the table, smashing glasses, decanters, plates, etc., wholesale.

Dr. Compton, of the Holly Springs (Miss.) Star, leaves the editorial chair to assume the duties of Medical Director of the State Insane Asylum.

Flowers and Shrubs.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

All city residents cannot have the luxury of a country house in summer, or even of country board for a few weeks. Those who reside in the beautiful suburbs of the city, with the present and increasing facilities for reaching their places of business and employment, do not feel the necessity of a summer transit. But there are thousands who have not this advantage. As a compensation, for many years there has been growing up a love for shrubs and flowers, and it is pleasant to note the prevailing taste in that direction. If "ten acres enough" is a maxim in farming, as a book has been written to prove, ten feet are ample for a choir of flowers to be planted in, and their "hymn" is among the most delightful to which thinking people can attend. Their "processional" with the rising sun, and their "recessional" with the closing day, are open to no protest. And such helps to home pleasure might adorn many a household which is now bare of everything except the most artificial embellishment. There are plants which will thrive very nicely in the shade, as any of the florists can show us. And if the paved yard or passage will not give root-room in the earth, then vases, pots, and even boxes, or an old stove cylinder, whitewashed, may be made to do duty, and support vegetation. A great charm about household flowers is found in the seeking of domestic expedients to rear them. Anything can be done with money, but ingenuity is more satisfactory. Among the most charming of romances is the story of "Picciola," in which a state prisoner found delightful employment in watching and nursing a chance shrub which crept up between the flags in the court-yard of his prison. The same sort of interest, though of course less in degree, may be experienced by any city prisoner who will try the rearing of something, more or less, in the way of floral ornament.

There is no pleasanter voucher for the amiability of a household than signs of a love of Nature, exhibited in flowers, however insignificant as to their money value. Those whose purses permit expensive gratifications of their taste can indulge it, and should do so. Those who have the taste and not the money, can find pleasure in plants which cost nothing. There are none which are worth nothing, for every green blade has its value, and every flower its pleasures. The Victoria lily is cousin to the convolvulus. There is a brotherhood between the man who can spend his thousands on the one, and the child who begs and plants a seed of "morning glory" and diligently trains the vine. The City of Brotherly Love is, as it ought to be, a city where flowers are appreciated, but there is still room for considerable expansion in this respect. They are the best of civilizers, and among the most potent missionaries of peace and good will.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ All the celebrated mineral waters of Europe and America—fresh from the springs—are drawn from cool fountains at Newman & Colgan's (druggists), Fifth and Walnut streets.

Wanted.

A young girl of good address, to wait upon customers and learn to finish pictures. Must come well recommended. Call at Fay's Ferreotype Rooms, 74 Fourth street.

☞ Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia,
Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup,
Wintersmith's Worm Candy,
Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava, at W. W. Williams' Patent Medicine Depot, Third street, between Market and Jefferson.

☞ The Russia zinc Saratoga trunk for ladies is certainly one of the greatest improvements of the age. No amount of exposure to the weather injures them or their contents. Thieves cannot cut them open, and even a Louisville hack-driver cannot break them—D. O'Hare, 142 Main street.

☞ A business house located on Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets, will be sold at auction, Wednesday next, by Morris, Southwick & Co.

☞ Remember, that D. O'Hare's Great Trunk House is on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can buy one trunk at the lowest wholesale price.

☞ Bar tumblers, 75 cents to $1 50 per dozen. Beer mugs, $1 50, $2 00, $2 25, and $2 50 per dozen. Plain ale glasses, $1 25 and $1 50 per dozen. Magill Brothers, No. 161 Fourth street.

☞ One of the curiosities of our city that all strangers should visit is D. O'Hare's great Trunk Manufactory and Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. Go and see it, by all means, whether you wish to purchase or not.

☞ Read Morris, Southwick & Co.'s advertisements in auction column.

☞ You can buy a Saratoga trunk for $4 50 at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Walker's Tonic Bitters is not a secret medicine. The formula is known to the Faculty. It is prepared in the most scientific manner, with fresh herbs and other entirely vegetable ingredients, with sufficient pure copper-distilled Kentucky Bourbon whisky to keep it from souring in hot weather; and it has proved to be the best tonic known. To guard against imposition the trade mark has been copyrighted. Now is the time to take it.

Brides and Bridegrooms, Attention!

Don't think that you will be able to enjoy the full delights of a wedding tour without one of D. O'Hare's Bridal Trunks, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Beware of bogus Extracts Buchu, "so called," made by fossil druggists, nineteen centuries old or thereabouts. They may have been well enough in their day, but science is progressive, and especially medical and pharmaceutical science. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava is the latest improvement made by the best modern process. Use no other. Ask any respectable druggist.

☞ One dollar and fifty cents will buy a trunk at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ You can buy a nice valise at D. O'Hare's for $1 00. Beat it if you can.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Go to the Temple of Fashion for the Cheapest Sash Ribbon in Louisville, and the largest assortment to select from.

Trunks of Any Size or Quality,

old or new, can be fitted with the newly invented *India-Rubber Trunk Shield*, on short notice, at D. O'Hare's great trunk emporium, No. 142 south side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. The railroad men say they are the greatest invention of the day, and that nothing short of a general smash-up of a train can injure them in the slightest degree.

Hunnewell's

Standard New England Medical Preparations, comprising the **Universal Cough Remedy** (large size 50 cents; small size 25 cents) for every complaint of the throat and lungs.

Tolu Anodyne (50 cents per bottle) for neuralgia, nervousness, tooth and earache, loss of sleep, painful menstruation, headache, and all complaints controlled by a nervous tendency.

Eclectic Pills (25 cents per bottle), acting without griping, the most perfect remedy for all complaints of stomach and bowels, impurities of blood, and as a general family physic.

Opal Cement (30 cents per bottle), the great necessity of every family, as it permanently mends broken crockery, glass, parians, or valuable stones, and, when mended, the fracture imperceptible and permanent.

These most valuable and reliable preparations, partially known at the West, but in New England with a ten-years' legacy of undoubted results, ask only the confidence of a test to insure perfect acceptation, as those who favor me with their confidence will concede.

JOHN L. HUNNEWELL,
Proprietor, Practical Chemist, 97 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.

E. S. SUTTON, 361 Jefferson st., between Ninth and Tenth, Louisville, Ky., sole agent for Kentucky.

For sale by all druggists. ja15unly

Baggage-Smashers in Despair.

The India-rubber trunk shield, now being attached to trunks by D. O'Hare, at his trunk manufactory, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, is one of the greatest securities that science has ever devised for travelers. A trunk, encased in them, may bid defiance to anything short of a first-class earthquake.

☞ In dry goods special bargains are offered by Jas. F. White & Co.:

40-inch pillow linens at 37½ cents.
Ladies' linen cambric handkerchiefs at 5 cents.
Gentlemen's hemmed linen handkerchiefs at 10 cents.
Youth's printed linen handkerchiefs at 10 cents.
35 pieces worsted grenadine at 6¼ cents.
40 pieces broche grenadines at 12½ cents.
20 pieces black alpaca at 20 cents.
Printed jaconet lawns at 12½ cents.
Brown linen duck at 18 cents.
Good cassimere for boys' wear at 50 cents.
Gentlemen's super stout half hose at 25 cents.
Gentlemen's gauze merino shirts at 30 cents.
Figured linen lawns at 25 cents.
Lace points, fans, ribbons and parasols at prices pronounced lower than elsewhere by discriminating buyers. JAS. F. WHITE & CO.,
118 Market st., bet. Third and Fourth.
my1 d12Su,Tu,Fr

Something New.

The newest and best thing now on the market is the Russia zinc traveling trunk, manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare. Neither water, lightning, nor hotel porters can affect them. They are not only far superior to the best sole-leather trunks, but they are at least 50 per cent. cheaper.

Notice.

The well-known coal firm of Wm. L. Murphy & Co., No. 59½ Third street, near Main, have recently been appointed agents in this city for the sale of the celebrated Hunnewell Cannel Coal, where it, as well as their usual choice selection of Pittsburg coal, can be furnished at the lowest market rates. The attention of their customers is particularly invited to the Hunnewell Cannel Coal, it being considered the best offered in this market and guaranteed not to pop or throw sparks from the grate, a peculiarity of this description of cannel coal. my21 d2

How to Protect Your Trunk from Breaking.

One of the greatest necessities of this age of constant travel is a trunk which will not break, and which will not cut its way through anything which it comes down upon. This is fully accomplished by the India-rubber trunk shield, which must be seen to be appreciated. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Water Coolers and Filters, all styles; Dish Covers, Feather Dusters, Fly Brushes, Ice Cream Freezers, Patent Window Screens, Clothes Horses, Step Ladders, Toilet Sets, Moss Baskets, Bird Cages, Fluting Machines and Scissors, Pinking Irons, Bath Tubs of all kinds, and a full stock of housekeepers' goods, at Pyne & Creighton's, No. 82 Fourth street.

☞ White English ironstone china cups and saucers, 50c per set. White English ironstone china wash-bowls and pitchers, $1.

Table tumblers, 50c, 75c, $1, $1 25 and $1 50 per dozen.

Goblets, $1 20, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25 and $2 50 per dozen.

Glass bowls, with covers, 30c, 50c, 60c, 75c, $1, $1 25 and $1 50 each.

Glass sets (including sugar-bowl, cream-pitcher, spoon-holder and butter-dish), 60c, 75c, $1, $1 25 and $1 50 per set.

Hand lamps, with sun-burner and chimney, 40c each.

Table lamps, with sun-burner and chimney, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c and $1.

Table lamps, with burner, chimney and globe, $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $2 each.

Oil chandeliers, two lights, with large burners, globes, &c., complete, $3 50 and $5 50 each; with three lights, $7 50, and with four lights, $9 each.

Table mats (double), $1 per set of six.

Ivory-handled tea-knives, $5 to $9 per dozen; Ivory-handled table-knives, $6 to $12 per dozen.

MAGILL BROTHERS,
No. 161 Fourth street.

Rogers' House-Furnishing Emporium, 146 south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth.

Water Coolers, Filters and Coolers, Cedar Moth-proof Chests, Tin Toilet Sets, Dusters, Brushes, Baby Cabs, China, Glass and Stone China, Bird Cages, and housekeepers' articles in general, all at very lowest prices my22 d3

Are Greenbacks Worth Saving?

If you think so, then save from fifteen to twenty per cent. by buying your trunks, satchels, &c., at D. O'Hare's, 142 Main street. He can sell just that much cheaper than any other dealer in the West, and will sell you one trunk at the same rate he would charge for a thousand.

Wintersmith's Medicines--the best remedies of the age--for sale by E. S. Sutton, Jefferson street, between Ninth and Tenth, No. 361.

my22 d6

No More Baggage Smashing.

The celebrated India-rubber trunk shields, an article long needed by the traveling community, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Bush's, Miles' and King's make of Shoes can be found at Burwinkle's, No. 119 Fourth street.

Jelly Tumblers and Fruit Jars,

at low prices, at J. Dolfinger & Co.'s china store, No. 96 Market street, between Third and Fourth.

my22 d3

If you want a trunk that you can throw out of a four-story window without injury, call on D. O'Hare, at his Trunk Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, and get one of his Solid English Sole Leather Trunks. There is no discount on them.

French Heel Boots at Burwinkle's, 119 Fourth street.

Don't Waste Your Time in Wandering Around

among second and third-class dealers, but if you want a trunk or anything in that line go to headquarters, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can select from a stock of 5,000, and only pay the lowest wholesale price for a single trunk.

Ladies, buy your Black English Crape at the Temple of Fashion, and save $1 on the yard.

Look to Your Interests

and buy where you can buy the cheapest, and that is at D. O'Hare's Great Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where he is retailing his immense stock at wholesale New York prices.

Ladies, let no one persuade you to buy your Bonnets and Hats until you price goods at the Temple of Fashion, No. 118 Fourth street.

5,000 Trunks

at wholesale and retail, at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Take Notice.

Having renewed my old store, I can now say that I am very thankful for the patronage which I have received heretofore from the good citizens of Louisville. I can also say now that I am prepared to offer a nice plate of ice-cream and a glass of soda-water or lemonade. The soda apparatus has been thoroughly cleansed and lined. I also keep fine cigars and tobacco, all sorts of fruits, and a fine assortment of candies. I will deliver ice-cream by the gallon to families at two dollars. I have also fine wines by the bottle. I offer to sell them at the lowest market price. Give me a call. Joseph Garcin, No. 67½ Third st., between Main and Market. my18 We&Su2m

Competition is the Life of Trade, and D. O'Hare is the life of competition in the Trunk business, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by C. HAGAN,
mh20 d60 114 Third street.

Trunks Retailed

at wholesale prices at D. O'Hare's. Where is it? On Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Summer underwear and hosiery in great variety for ladies, gents, and children, at lowest prices. Stocking Factory, 148 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. my13 d6

Old Trunks

neatly repaired at D. O'Hare's, on Main street between Fourth and Fifth.

BIRTHS.

On the 20th, to the wife of Thomas H. Coke, of Memphis, a son.
☞ Memphis papers copy.

MARRIED.

TURNER—SEWELL—On the 19th inst., in this city, at the residence of Mr. J. B. Walker, by Rev. James Craik, Mr. GEO. A. TURNER and Miss REBECCA SEWELL both of this city.

PRATHER—TILDEN—At Rosedale, the residence of the bride, on Tuesday evening, May 17, by Rev. Dr. Hopson, JAS. V. PRATHER, Esq., to MARY E., only daughter of Chas. Tilden, all of Jefferson county, Ky.

DIED.

JOHNSON—At the Galt House, on the morning of the 21st inst., LIZZIE WILLETT, infant daughter of Dr. David S. and Mrs. Emily Willett Johnson, of Yazoo county, Miss.
☞ Memphis, Vicksburg, and Yazoo City papers please copy.

NEILL—On Friday, May 20, SOLOMON NEILL, in the 84th year of his age.
Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Dr. E. D. Standiford, Sunday morning, 22d inst., at 9 o'clock.

HUNTER—In this city, at 11 o'clock May 20, 1870, Mrs. AMELIA KATE, wife of Mr. Alex. Hunter, and daughter of Mr. W. A. Duckwall, in the 33d year of her age.
Her funeral will take place from her residence, on Chestnut street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

JACQUEMIN—In Green Bush, at 5 o'clock yesterday evening, AUGUST E. JACQUEMIN, step-son of Chas. Demenzon, in the 31st year of his age.
His funeral will take place from his late residence on Monday, May 23, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless—reliable—instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any VITALIC poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had 30 years' untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—black or brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at 16 Bond street, New York.
ja1 deodly

RELIGIOUS.

Unitarian Church.

SERVICES at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of morning's discourse, "The New Jerusalem;" of evening, "Christian Architecture."

BENNETT BROS. & CO.,

No. 190

Main St., bet. Fifth and Sixth,

OFFER BARGAINS IN

FURNITURE

OF

THEIR OWN MAKE.

As they will make a change in conducting their business 1st July prox., and wish to reduce their stock, before the change, at least,

50,000 DOLLARS!

Orders filled promptly—packed and shipped carefully.

☞ Attention to freight contracts. my21 d3

AUGUST ELECTION.

For Jailer.

For Jailer, August election, 1870,

AMBROSE E. CAMP.

ap8 dte

We are authorized to announce JOHN MEHRINGER as candidate for the office of Jailer of Jefferson county at the ensuing August election. dte*

PHILIP TOMPPERT is a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson County at the next August election. my19 dte

For County Court Clerk.

CHAS. M. THRUSTON is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court at the August election. ap8 dte

ERNEST TROLL is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Jefferson County Court, subject to the nomination of the Republican convention should one be held. ap8 dte

For Judge of County Court—Election of August Next.

We are authorized to announce W. B. HOKE, the present incumbent, as a candidate for re-election as Judge of the Jefferson County Court. ap8 dte

COAL.

COALBURG COAL.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Louisville, have been using the Coalburg Semi-cannel Coal being introduced in this market by J. M. Caldwell & Co., No. 78 Fifth street, between Main and Market, and are highly pleased with it; and it affords us pleasure to recommend it to the public as a superior article for general household use.

Philip Speed,	John T. Bunch,
J. H. Graham,	J. W. Henning,
Robert Dunlap,	C. F. Turner,
John J. O'Riley, M. D.,	Alex. Hunter,
Brent Hopkins,	W. Jay Johnson,
Rob't Tallaferro,	H. Richardson,
L. B. Porch,	Wm. Musselman,
H. C. Lloyd, Druggist,	S. E. Jones,
John Lloyd, M. D.,	Sam'l P. Weisiger,
James C. Gilbert,	Edward Fuller,
Andrew Graham,	James Todd,
German & Bro.,	my22 d3*SuTu&Th

Coal! Coal!

WE would respectfully call the attention of our customers and the public generally to the fact that we are now receiving and have on hand a large supply of the celebrated Hunnewell Cannel Coal, which is a very superior article, and which we can furnish at the very lowest market prices. Parties desiring this article of coal, as well as the best Pittsburg Coal, will consult their own interest by giving us a call. I. T. MURPHY & CO.,
my22 deod3 126 Third st., near Jefferson.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

There will be a called meeting of Compass Lodge (No. 223) F. & A. M., held at their hall on Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work in E. A. degree. By order of
my22 d2 R. McQUILLAN, W. M.

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD COMPANY. }

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad Company will be held at their office, in the city of Louisville, on Saturday, the 4th day of June, 1870, at which an election for directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held, and the annual report of the Board of Directors will be made.
my14 d13 A. A. GORDON, Sec'y.

SPECIALTIES

At Morris Levi's Cloak House,

Now at Fourth St., next Door to the Hair Store.

Linen Suits, Skirt and Saque, for only $6 00.
Large stock of white Marseilles and Victoria Lawn Suits, ten different styles.
Guipure Laces, Fringes, Headings and Loopes, at gold prices.

CHILDREN'S SUITS.

LACE MANTELS AND SAQUES.

I am now prepared to take orders for my celebrated

Nonpareil Linen Suit,

Comprising Skirt, Overdress, and Saque, of my best styles. MORRIS LEVI,
Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.
ja23 SuW&Fif

DISCOUNT, DEPOSIT, AND COLLECTION OFFICE.
SAMUEL A. COOK. H. J. COOK.

COOK & CO.,

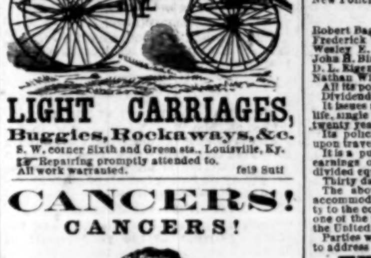
ALBANY, GEORGIA.

Collections promptly attended to. Correspondence solicited. my22 deod1m*

First Premiums in 1867 and 1868 at the Kentucky State Fair, and in 1869 at the Tennessee State Fair.

WM. RUBY,

MANUFACTURER OF



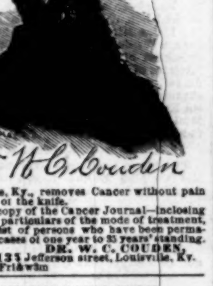
LIGHT CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.

S. W. corner Sixth and Green sts., Louisville, Ky.
☞ Repairing promptly attended to.
All work warranted. fe19 Suti

CANCERS!

CANCERS!



Dr. W. C. Couden

OF Louisville, Ky., removes Cancer without pain or the use of the knife.

Send for a copy of the Cancer Journal—inclosing stamp—giving particulars of the mode of treatment, and a large list of persons who have been permanently cured—cases of from one year to 25 years' standing.

Address DR. W. C. COUDEN,
135 Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky.
my15 SuTu&Frid6m

Estb. ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS' 1809.

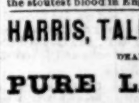
SAPOLIO

THE BEST THING OUT.

For cleaning windows (without water); removing stains from Marble and Paint; polishing Knives (no scratching); washing Dishes; scrubbing Floors, Floor Cloth, Tables, Bath Tubs, &c.; polishing, Tin, Brass, Iron, Copper, and Steel Wares; removing Gums, Oil, Rust, and Dirt from machinery. Indispensable for House Cleaning, and all uses (except washing clothes). It costs but a few cents, and is sold by all good Grocery, Drug and Notion Stores. Depot 211 Washington street, New York; and 30 Oxford street, London, England. my1 deod6m

PHÆTON.

(Imported by Mr. Ten Broeck.)



THIS thoroughbred imported Horse will stand at Hurstbourne, 8 miles from Louisville, on the Lexington pike. Phæton, foaled in 1865 by King Tom; be by Harkaway, out of Pocahontas (the dam of Stockwell), dam Merry Sunshine, by Storm; granddam by Falstaff, out of sister to Pompey, by Emilius, out of Variation, &c. Phæton is a dark bay, 16 hands high, and of great quality. Subscription $50 for the season. Good pasturage and grain if desired, at the usual charges. All expenses to be paid before the mare is taken away. Address B. KANE,
mh26 Su10 Drawer 101, Louisville, Ky.

The get of King Tom, sire of Phæton, won 65 races in England in 1869, including the Alexandra plate ($5,000), three miles, also the Goodwood cup and Brighton cup—each over two miles. Phæton has the stoutest blood in England.

HARRIS, TALMAGE & GIVEN,

DEALERS IN

PURE LAKE ICE.

HAVING laid in a supply of 10,000 tons Northern Lake Ice, we guarantee a supply during the season. Orders will be promptly attended to.
Office 162 Third street, between Green and Walnut. my1 SuTuThim

FORTUNE TELLER.

ALL persons who are desirous to know what is before them should not fail to call on

MADAM ELIZABETH VEIT

Of New Albany, Ind.

Residence on Upper Fifth, between Main and Water streets. She can tell them concerning the Past, Present, Future, and all things connected with Love, Marriage, and Business. She can tell if anything has been Lost or Stolen; for instance, Cattle or Horses, where they are and how to get them.

Also all persons engaged in any difficult law suits would consult their interest by calling on me, for I never fail to give satisfaction.

Madam Veit possesses a secret by which she is able to show persons their absent friends who are at a distance from them. She will give them entire satisfaction before they leave. au13 Wed&Sat

W. D. TURNER,

Successor to C. U. SHREVE & CO.,

Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,

DEALER IN

Chandeliers, Iron and Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, and Brass Cocks,

No. 130 Third st., bet. Jefferson and Green,
LOUISVILLE, KY. ap22 eod3m

REMOVAL.

A. A. WHEELER,

MANUFACTURER OF ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, &c., has removed from Nos. 8 and 10 Main street to the corner of Main and First streets, where, with additional facilities, he is prepared to furnish the public with anything in his line at as low rates as the same kind of work can be found in any market. The public are respectfully invited to examine his stock. Repairing promptly attended to.
ap8 deod1m*

Ladies, Attention!

JUST RECEIVED, a full stock and new patterns of Embroidered Edgings and Insertions;
Lace Collars; Lace and Muslin Ruffles;
Linen Collars and Cuffs; Linen Chemisettes;
Lace Chemisettes; Cotton Trimmings;
Rufflings, Reviere Edgings and Insertions;
Alexander Kid Gloves at $1, at

CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS'

Cheap Lace Store,

103½ Fourth St.

my15

MISCELLANEOUS.

Physician and Midwife.

MADAM BENNETT invites all who may need her services to call and consult her on south side of Walnut, No. 333, near Fourteenth st. Madam B. understands and will guarantee cures in almost all diseases intrusted to her care. She is a practical physician. Let all visit her and be convinced that she means just what she says. Certificates of those who have been cured by her will be shown to those desiring to see them.

Oats.

1,000 BUSH. OATS in store and for sale at No. 51 East Market street, Louisville, Ky.
my22 d3* C. S. DANIEL.

Notice to Water Consumers.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE WATER CO., }
LOUISVILLE, KY., May 17, 1870. }

THE universal waste of water by the constant violation of the Water Company's rules relating to the use of hose-bees (Rule No. 25) makes it necessary to rigidly enforce it.

From and after date parties found violating any of the Company's rules will have the water shut off and be liable to prosecution to the extent of the offense.

By order of the Board. WM. F. BARRET,
my18 eod30 Pres't Lou. Water Co.
[Commercial, Sun, Anzeiger, and Volksblatt please copy.]

Reward

FOR the recovery of the body of J. J. MORTIMER, who was drowned from a row-boat, just below the bridge, on the morning of May 18. A liberal reward will be paid.

He was about 5 feet 8½ inches high, had dark hair, heavy mustache, and in his shirt-sleeves.
my19 d6 J. M. ROBINSON & CO.

Notice.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Manufacturing and Financial Company a call of five per cent. upon the capital stock of said Company was made, payable at the Planters' National Bank on or before June 1, 1870.
my19 d1d HENRY DENT, Cashier.

Notice.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE BRIDGE CO., }
May 18, 1870. }

THE interest on the bonds of the Louisville Bridge Co. due 1st prox. will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of the company in this city on and after the 25th inst., and at the banking-house of Messrs. Gilman, Son & Co., New York, on and after 1st June.
my19 d14 W. H. SLAUGHTER, Sec'y.

Notice—Removal.

JOHN WATSON, the well-known ceiling whitener and wall colorer, has removed his headquarters to Lapp & Bro's and Wood & Bro's paper stores, on Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson. Orders left at either of the above will receive my prompt attention. my8 3m*

Notice.

D. A. WATSON & CO., Calciminers and Ceiling Whiteners, can be found at their old stand, at Porter & Lapp's paint store, No. 76 Third street. Orders will meet prompt attention. ap10 Su3m

Special Notice.

MR. J. W. WHEELER has been appointed agent of the White Line, in place of Mr. R. H. Campbell resigned. The White Line office will remain at No. 26 West Main street. GEORGE DARLING, Gen'l Manager.
Louisville, May 17, 1870. my18 d6

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF KENTUCKY, }
FRANKFORT, May 13, 1870. }

THE Southern Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Kentucky has deposited bonds of the par value of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and of market value exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, to be held by the Treasurer for the benefit of the policy-holders of said company, under the provisions of "an act" of the Legislature of Kentucky "for the incorporation and regulation of Life Insurance Companies," approved March 12, 1870. my17 d10 JAMES W. TATE, Tr.

Western Lunatic Asylum.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., April 28, 1870.

BY an act of the General Assembly, approved February 18, 1870, it becomes the duty of the Board of Managers of the Western Lunatic Asylum to give public notice that this Asylum now has the number of patients prescribed by law, and, being full to its entire capacity, no more patients should be sent without notice from the Superintendent that there is room for their reception, as they can only be received in future to fill vacancies made by removals. Papers in the State would confer a favor by noticing the above.
ap30 dim GEO. POINDEXTER, Chmn.

Notice.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his patrons and the public in general that, during the course of repairs and renovations to his establishment, now in progress, a temporary store-room, with entrance on Fifth street, will be opened, where customers will be waited on as usual. Orders for parties will also be received and promptly executed.
CH. SCHULTHESS,
ml.26 dtf Corner Fifth and Chestnut.

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD,
ja11 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 4 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by
E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,
mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

INSURANCE.

THE GREAT WESTERN

MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK.

Office, No. 20 Nassau St.

Cash Capital and Assets, over $590,000.

New Policies issued in 1869 amounting to $4,365,466.

OFFICERS.

Robert Bage	President
Frederick W. Macy	Vice President
Wesley E. Shader	Secretary
John B. Bird	Counselor
D. L. Eigenbrodt, M. D.	Medical Examiner
Nathan Willey	Actuary

All its policies and dividends are non-forfeitable. Dividends declared annually.

It issues all approved forms of policies—ordinary life, single payment, annual (five, ten, fifteen and twenty years), endowment, joint life, and annuities.

Its policies impose no unnecessary restrictions upon travel, occupation or residence.

It is a purely mutual company, the entire surplus earnings over the actual cost of insurance being divided equally among the assured.

Thirty days' grace given for payment of premiums.

The abovementioned features—embracing every accommodation not inconsistent with entire security to the company—make the Great Western Mutual one of the most liberal Life Insurance Companies in the United States.

Parties who contemplate insuring would do well to address

WM. F. LEWIS, Gen'l Agent,
BRANCH OFFICE, 134 MAIN ST.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞ Agents wanted in every town in Kentucky.
ap22 deod6m

FIRM CHANGES.

LOUISVILLE

Hub, Spoke, and Wheel Factory.

FULTON, SMITH & CO.

HAVING purchased the factory, machinery, &c., of the late firm of Clarke & Fulton, will continue the business, and, having greatly increased facilities for supplying the trade, hope to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon the old firm. We are now prepared to fill all orders.
Office and Warehouse 320 Main street.
Factory 25 Ormsby street. my17 d6&w1

Notice.

HAVING disposed of our interest in the Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting business to Mr. W. D. Turner (our late foreman), we herewith cheerfully commend him as our successor to the customers of the old house and to the public generally.
ap28 d30 C. U. SHREVE & CO.

REFERRING to the above, I will continue the Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting business in all its branches at the new stand, No. 130 Third street, between Jefferson and Green sts.
ap28 d30 W. D. TURNER.

DRY GOODS.

Notions.

SETS Jet Jewelry;
Sets Imitation Coral Jewelry;
Glass Seed Beads, assorted;
Wax Beads, assorted;
Fancy Glass Buttons, assorted;
Agate Dress Buttons, assorted;
Silk Dress Buttons, assorted;
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
my15 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Towels and Crash.

HUCK TOWELS, assorted;
Damask Towels, assorted;
Huck Toweling do;
Glass do do;
American Crash do;
Scotch Crash do;
Russia Crash do;
Stair Crash do;
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
my15 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Cambrics.

ENGLISH Cambric, black, white and ass'd colors;
Lonsdale do do do do;
White Rock do do do do;
S. S. & Sons' do do do do;
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
my15 70 and 72 Sixth street.

HOTELS.

NEW YORK HOTEL,

721 Broadway,

D. M. HILDRETH & CO., Propr's,

New York City.

THIS hotel, so widely and popularly known as the favorite resort of Southerners while sojourning in this city, has been released for a term of years by its present proprietors, and is now in process of thorough renovation. No expense will be spared to render it as in days of yore, an agreeable home for its patrons. The proprietors, while tendering their sincere thanks for the very liberal support they have received, beg leave to assure their guests that in the future the hotel will retain its former well-earned reputation. ap26 deod2m&w5

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRAB ORCHARD SPRINGS.

THIS well-known and popular summer resort is now open for the season with enlarged facilities and ample means to secure the comfort and enjoyment of visitors. The waters of these Springs are unequaled for their remedial virtues, and the surroundings, just introduced, cannot fail to be appreciated. Bowling Saloons, Billiard Tables, a splendid enlarged Ball-room, and a fine Band of Music are provided for the benefit of guests.

Those taking the train on the Knoxville Branch road at 5:30 A. M. arrive at the Springs in time for early dinner. Half-fare tickets to the Springs can always be had at Louisville, Nashville, and Memphis.
my18 eodim JONES & FITZHUGH, Proprietors.

PROPOSALS.

Bids to Supply Coal.

SEALED PROPOSALS to supply 25,000 bushels of coal (more or less) for the coming season, to the public schools of the city, will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, until Thursday, the 26th inst. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

JOHN S. CARPENTER,
W. F. MILLER,
B. F. CAMP,
my21 d1d Committee on Supplies.

JOS. W. WAYNE,

MANUFACTURER OF THE

Celebrated Patent Self-Ventilating

AMERICAN

REFRIGERATORS,

IMPROVED

BEER AND ALE COOLERS,

And Ice Chests of all kinds,

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N. B.—The importance and necessity of ventilation in Refrigerators is now so well known that it is unnecessary to enlarge upon it here.

SIX YEARS' EXPERIENCE has demonstrated the superiority of The American Self Ventilating Refrigerator over all others in the essentials of ECONOMY, SIMPLICITY, ECONOMY, AND DURABILITY, while in style and finish they are unsurpassed. They are therefore confidently recommended as

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HENDERSON LAND SALE.

YOUR ATTENTION

Is CORDIALLY INVITED to the

"Henderson County, Kentucky, Land Sale"

Grand Prize Scheme.

Regularly CHARTERED by the Legislature of Kentucky, indorsed and recommended by every leading official in the State, and over 500 of her most prominent citizens. This splendid scheme embraces

511 Prizes, $314,320

Comprising ONE THOUSAND ACRES of the richest river bottom tobacco farms in the wealthy county of Henderson, Ky., with all their appurtenances.

Capital Prize......$150,000

SMALLEST PRIZE, $50.

Also about **$90,000** in GREENBACKS, the real money of the property for the years 1869 and 1870, to be distributed to the winners of the FIRST SEVEN prizes respectively. Rent for 1869 was $12 per acre.

Tickets Five Dollars

The Drawing will POSITIVELY take place JULY 4th, 1870, AT MASONIC TEMPLE, LOUISVILLE, KY. Hundreds of our best citizens have given unqualified certificates and indorsements of this magnificent enterprise. Every dollar invested by ticket-holders is held in trust by the commissioners appointed by the Legislature until the drawing takes place and the prizes are delivered. Income of the property for last 15 years has averaged

$80,000 A YEAR.

In order to have your tickets properly registered, buy AT ONCE of your nearest club agent, or remit to either of the following financial agents, who will furnish full descriptive circulars:

L. H. LYNE, Cash'r Farmers' Bank Henderson, Ky.
R. B. ALEXANDER, Commercial B'k, Louisville, Ky.
JOHN C. LATHAM, Pres't Bank Hopkinsville, Ky.
JAS. L. DALLAM, Commercial Bank, Paducah, Ky.
B. G. THOMAS, Cashier, Obs. & Rep., Lexington, Ky.
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REMONIN, DIXON & CO., Evansville, Ind.

Good Club Agents wanted everywhere.
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MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM.

Munroe's Rheumatic Cure.

THE best and most reliable article in the market for the permanent cure of Rheumatism and Rheumatic affections, for sale by all druggists.
H. C. LLOYD, Sole Agent,
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CANCERS! CANCERS!

DR. W. C. COUDEN,

OF Louisville, Ky., removes Cancer without pain or the use of the knife. Send for a copy of the Cancer Journal (inclosing stamp), giving particulars of the mode of treatment, and a large list of persons who have been permanently cured; cases of 1 year to 25 years' standing.
Address

Dr. W. C. COUDEN,

135 Jefferson St., Louisville, Ky.

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DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of ALL the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c.—a great advantage over others who advertise in the papers—has more experience in his specialty than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 15,000 cases.

GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days.

SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, &c., cured in half the usual time.

SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back, and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charge.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $1.

Best quality of Male Safes, 50c each—5 for $2. Medical Pamphlet sent FREE.

Office, 104½ Fifth st., near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express.

Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.
ja26 dtf

WINTERSMITH'S

Extract Buchu

AND

PAREIRA BRAVA!

This admirable combination of Buchu and Pareira Brava, the two best diuretics known to the materia medica, is meeting with unparalleled success. It has proven to be an extraordinary curative, and is intuitively superior to the other so-called Buchus in the market. The medicinal virtues of Buchu are well known to all, but with the Pareira Brava the public are less familiar. We give extract, as published in Courier-Journal of late date, from the United States Dispensatory, the highest of all authorities:

Pareira Brava---Its History and Medicinal Properties---Extracts from U.S. and American Dispensatories.

"Pareira Brava, also termed Velvet Leaf, Ice Vine, is a shrub with a round, ligneous root, stems either smooth or close-pressed down, and climbing over trees."

"It is a native of the West Indies and South America. The root is the official part."

"Pareira Brava is tonic, aperient, and diuretic. It was introduced into European practice so long ago as 1688, and enjoyed great reputation as a lithontriptic. It is recommended in calculous affections, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the kidneys and bladder, leucorrhea, dropsy, and jaundice. The purpose for which it is at present chiefly employed is for the relief of chronic diseases of the urinary passages. Sir Benjamin Brodie found it very useful in chronic inflammation of the bladder, in allaying irritability of that organ and correcting the disordered mucous secretion; and it has subsequently come into general use in the same affections. Great advantage may often be derived from combining it, in this complaint, with other diuretics."

We notice that our fellow-townsman Dr. Wintersmith combines it in his Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava with Buchu, Juniper Berries, Cubebs, &c., making it the most efficient diuretic now known to the profession.

What an Old Steamboatman says of Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava.

We call especial attention to the very flattering testimonial of Mr. Archibald Prentice, one of our oldest citizens, well-known to this community as a prominent steamboatman and river man for forty years:

LOUISVILLE, KY.

DR. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR: I have been, for several years past, afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and bladder, accompanied with slight stricture. It has caused me a great deal of suffering, and has cost me a considerable amount of money, as I tried everything for it I saw advertised or could hear of that I thought might cure me, but none did me any good. I took medicines from our best physicians, but with no better success. I was advised to go to New Orleans and place myself under the care of a doctor there, noted for his successful treatment of cases like mine. I did so, and was under his treatment for several months, but I got no better, and last spring returned to Louisville, with no hope of ever being well again. I was very weak, and could scarcely get about. I was advised by some of my old friends here to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, as they had known it to make some wonderful cures. I commenced taking it, though with little hope of being benefitted by it. But from the very beginning I commenced to improve, and now, after taking only four bottles, I rejoice to find myself a well man again. I would recommend all persons similarly affected as myself to try it, for it has been a great blessing to me. Respectfully, ARCHIBALD PRENTICE.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

I have been acquainted with Archibald Prentice for over forty years, and know his statement to be true. I have frequently heard him say he believed, had it not been for Dr. Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava, he would have been in his grave long ago. DENNIS C. HAMBAUGH,
378 West Market street.

I have known Archibald Prentice for years, and am cognizant of the facts set forth in his statement.
JOHN W. ARMSTRONG,
370 West Market street.

More Home Testimony.

Another cure made by Dr. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava.

DR. WINTERSMITH—SIR: I have been suffering for a long time from weakness of the urinary organs, producing involuntary or nocturnal emissions. Desirous of freeing myself of this terrible complaint, I had recourse to the various diuretic remedies of the day, buchu, &c. Nothing seemed to do me any good until I tried your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, two bottles of which relieved me completely. Yours respectfully,
MARSHALL FRENCH,
99 Roselane street, Louisville, Ky.

A Voice from South America.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 12, 1870.

DR. WINTERSMITH—DEAR SIR: From long residence in South America, aggravated by a severe attack of Isthmus or Chagres fever, I have been suffering for years from inflammation of the neck of the bladder. The failure of the prominent diuretics of the day to give me any relief had almost led me to consider my case incurable. Why I tried your Buchu and Pareira Brava I do not know, for I was losing confidence in all medicines, but this much let me say, that to-day I am a well man, and the full enjoyment of a good constitution, I owe to Buchu and Pareira Brava. Its value to me cannot be estimated in money. Yours, gratefully,
EDWARD LANGDON,
mh18 deodtf Memphis, Tenn.

Saulsbury, Respess & Co.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

MACON, GA.,

ARE prepared to make liberal cash advances upon consignments of bacon, corn, flour, bagging, hay and produce generally. Agents for the Flint River Manufacturing Company's Yarns and Osnaburgs and solicit orders for the same. Purchase of Cotton made upon the usual terms. Refer to First National Bank and City Banking Company, Macon. my8 d1*

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1870.

THE FASHIONS.

I.

Assorting Colors.

Ladies who make cunning use of color, not by painting their faces, but by a deep and subtle study of toilet, will find in the new variations of old tints a chance to test their taste, for they cannot be worn indiscriminately. If ladies would study the relation that colors bear to each other they would not only avoid gross errors in dress, but in house furnishing, and all other matters in which color is concerned. One of the simplest methods of learning to make a practical application of these principles is to take different colored skeins of Berlin wool, or a collection of flowers, and place them side by side, and see what effect they have upon one another, thereby determining the complementary or contrasting color, keeping apart those that cannot come together without quarreling. In this way it would soon be discovered that the pink of the complexion is best brought out by a green setting in a bonnet, and that any lady of a fair complexion can make effective use of a delicate green crape, while black-haired beauties with olive complexions increase the freshness of theirs by yellow. Blue is the standard color for blondes, but as there happen to be two or three shades this season it will require nice discrimination to select the exact one. The rose-red crapes should be worn by brunettes of pale complexions, not by those who already have rosy ones, because this color has the effect to highten the rose tint. If ladies paid more regard to this matter we would not often see such fearful combinations in dress, as I saw upon a lady to-day. A black satin skirt, with dark purple velvet over-dress, a white hat trimmed with lavender ribbon and roses, a lilac ribbon tied around her neck, gloves of a deeper shade and red jewelry completed the extraordinary costume.

II.

Jewelry.

For every-day wear plain sets of brooch and earrings, pendant shape, of yellow gold. Never have earrings been worn so large as at present, of every fantastic shape. Of course diamonds and pearls, corals and emeralds are always fashionable, but for the great majority of ladies who cannot have these things the French gold sets offer a pleasing variety. They come in all the new shapes, and look just as well as real gold. In bracelets the narrow "glove band" are very popular both for street and house wear. They are enameled in Grecian designs, or simple yellow gold, the engraved styles being no longer in demand. For full dress the fashions are very wide bands, or large chains with a locket or medallion pendant. This season a lady's toilette is not deemed complete without a "dress locket" worn pendant from a rich chain of very large cable links of yellow gold. The lockets worn are of every style, a favorite one being plain gold, with the wearer's monogram in red, gold or diamonds. There is a set of jewelry at a certain prominent house in this city so superbly elegant that I wonder every lady who can purchase it would pass it by. It is of solid white enamel, set in the purest gold, with an enameled dragon in brilliant colors, with diamond wings and tail. The brooch is also a locket, and the earrings are marvelous pendants, set with diamonds. Accompanying them was a double Chatelaine chain, of fine gold, caught together at spaces by a network of pearls as large as an acorn. The short pendants from the pin were of these, with tassels of gold. It is one of those unique trifles such as Pompeii resurrects in buried gems. It is all of foreign workmanship.

III.

Bridal Toilettes.

This seems decidedly the season for weddings, as I am hearing of new ones every day. Several fashionable ones took place last week, and several more are announced for this week. I attended one where the bride, though simply dressed in white silk with an illusion vail, looked so pure, innocent and beautiful, that I was completely fascinated. I must give our belles some hints as to their dress on this important occasion, and will describe some elegant toilettes now in preparation for several fair ones, who become brides next week. No. 1 was an elegant gros-grain silk, with train, cut low in the neck, with puffings of blonde, diamonded across with bands of white satin and a fall of wide Valenciennes lace to form a bertha, pointed quite low in the back; above the ruffles, to finish the top, a row of narrow Valenciennes lace and inserting; a puff of silk and lace, with an edge of lace to finish, formed the little short sleeve. The trained skirt has one deep flounce of white lace, dotted with tiny sprays of silver, with a ten-inch puff of the same at the top, with a narrow band of white satin for a heading. Just above the flounce, extending about half way round the skirt, was a wider puff of the lace, finished with a rosette on each side; a beautiful new style of tunic or panier skirt of the lace, trimmed with narrow ruffles of the same down each seam and round the bottom, with a broad white satin sash. This elegant and artistic dress goes to Washington for a beautiful blonde bride. No. 2 was a plain white satin, trained skirt, low neck and short sleeves, trimmed with elegant point lace, and a most magnificent vail. A tulle vail is much more becoming than a lace one.

IV.

The Ruff.

The Elizabethan ruff in blonde, lace and muslin is quite extensively worn. Father Time has been taking liberties with the throat of somebody across the water, I suppose, and, since he can neither be exiled nor brought to the guillotine, the prints of his bony old fingers must be hidden under triple rows of the softest lace, fresh and white, and renewed, doubtless, every day. But, ah, me! think of the agony in store for the unfortunate feminines with an eye for dirt, doomed, as they will inevitably be, to the contemplation of it in all its various shades and complexions. Mrs. Notable goes to church on Sunday morning so fresh and prim that the very air of the sanctuary seems purer for her presence. Just in front of her sits Mrs. Easy, her clothes fitting with such delightful inaccuracy that the idea of their having been thrown at her from the end of a pitch-fork is immediately suggested. Mrs. Easy has on a ruff, a very pretty one, undoubtedly, when it was clean; but what with the chignon soiling it behind, the bonnet strings doing the same thing in front, and the insensible perspiration at the sides, to say nothing of sundry and divers crushings from the conjugal arm of demonstrative Mr Easy, the ruff, it must be confessed, is in a deplorable condition. Unhappy Mrs N.! Not the head of Medusa herself could so transfix her gaze as does the dirty, devoted ruff. How can I tell you of the conflicting emotions that take possession of that gentle breast? First surprise, then disgust, then contempt, then indignation, that her devotions are interfered with, and her designs for growth in grace frustrated by such an unpardonable want of cleanliness. A little judicious blindness, *ma chere* Madame, is a desirable attainment, particularly as this world is full of Mrs. Easys, with no backbone to speak of, and too much heart to keep husband and children at arm's length for fear an embrace would damage their troublesome frills. Seriously, however, there can be but one feeling among sensible women with regard to the "going out" of linen collars and cuffs in favor of the ruff, and that feeling is one of sincere regret. Not an objection can be urged against them, and on the other hand they are economical and lady like, besides being proof against the assaults of laundresses.

V.

Parasols.

In parasols, the pongee sun-umbrella, lined with some bright color, is the one most used. This season we have parasols of cambric, white and buff, lined with bright colors. They are very nice for children, and come as low as $2. The handsomest ones are of white or some pale-colored silk, with a lace cover and stick of pearl and gold or coral. They are no cheaper than heretofore, there being some combination among the manufacturers to keep the price absurdly high. A plain silk parasol, without any ornament whatever, retails for four dollars, when two would leave a margin for profit; and the badly-made trimmed ones of cheap silk sell as high as six and seven dollars. They are flimsy and badly finished. There is really no article of lady's attire upon which more ornamentation could be judiciously used. The pongee parasols are larger than last year, and have a hanging curtain of scallops. They are lined with some light color, and the scallops bound with the same. They are both serviceable and pretty. Some very pretty ones have been brought out of a very thin white silk, lined with blue, cherry, or lilac silk, and trimmed with three narrow ruffles bound with the color. The color shows through the silk, which looks like a heavy silk grenadine, and has a very pretty effect.

VI.

The Corset Waist.

A modern device for doing away with the necessity of bands to each underskirt is the corset waist for children. This does not compress the waist at all, and contains only a few very flexible whalebones, just to keep it in place. There are two rows of buttons on the bottom, designed to support both drawers and skirts, and it is held on the shoulders by narrow straps. The cost of this $1 75. There is such a very marked reduction in all white cotton goods that ladies, thinking to take advantage of it, are already themselves making, or giving large orders for children's clothing. As the styles vary only slightly many summer garments can be as easily prepared now, before the hurry and bustle of house cleaning, as to wait until a later period. The materials principally employed for girls' dresses are Swiss or Paris muslins, nainsook and Victoria lawns. Some of those already made to order, for children's parties, are very elaborately ornamented with tucks, puffs and ruffles. The latter are about three inches in width. The first one is sewed on the bottom, headed by tucks. This trimming is duplicated to the waist, or if only to the knee, an upper-skirt is added. A very pretty way is to substitute for the muslin over-skirt one of blue, pink or green glace silk, with bretelles passing over the shoulders, finished with a pinked ruffle of the same. Ruffles edged with Valenciennes and headed by similar bands of insertion make very elegant but expensive toilettes. In place of this, a cheap open-work band of cotton called revering is used. When laid over strips of colored cambric the effect is very pretty. The waist can be made plain blouse fashion, in alternate rows of puffs, tucks and insertion, or with French yokes. These are frequently made low-waisted, with an accompanying high one, over which it is worn. This gives the effect of more elaboration, but the object is to be able to turn it into a low one when it is wanted for party occasions. Sashes of the same material are frequently added, but a much prettier effect is gained by one of ribbon. Good striped nainsook is selling at twenty-five cents a yard. In a child's attire now—possessing any pretensions to style, of course we mean (and, by the way, that foolish word "style" is already one unfortunately as familiar to a city child's ears as a household word)—the item of sashes plays no unimportant part; no, nor in the bills accruing from their purchase either. A sash special, now invariably expressly arranged for it, accompanies every new toilette. And yet with all this absurd glitter and expensive display a child, even of the present day, may be dressed well and fashionably upon a mere trifle of the money often expended for a toilette looking not half so well. VASHTI.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

A Number of Important Reports—A Presbyterian University—Reunion.

The Assembly convened at 9 o'clock, and was opened with prayer by the Moderator.

OPENING PRAYER.

O, Lord! we adore Thee as our preserver, our Heavenly Father, who has carefully preserved us and given to us another day. We bless Thee for the light of the sun that has risen upon us in health and peace, and that its bright beaming finds us not tossing on beds of sickness or weeping in distress. So may the sun of righteousness rise in our hearts, with healing in his wings, and may the darkness of prejudice, sin and self-will be driven from our minds and hearts. We thank Thee that we are permitted to assemble in this Thy sanctuary. May we remember that this place is holy, and that we are here to do Thy will; we are here to testify of Thee, and may our hands be pure, and our hearts free from sin in Thy holy eyes. We pray for Thy divine wisdom to direct us, for if we have Thy help then will all things be done decently and in order. But, O! Lord, if we be given over to pride of the eye and lust of the flesh, then shall we mar Thy work and bring dishonor and guilt upon ourselves.

We pray for the presence of the Holy Spirit, that we may be united, O God, in the bonds of Christian love and tied together as ministers and elders in Thy church. Baptise us anew with Thy spirit, that we may go hence with a new zeal for Thy cause; that we may have such tender pity for sinners, such holy meekness and patience that our church shall be more efficient than ever before. O, Lord, we pray that Thou wilt not let this meeting pass without giving to us the baptism of the Holy Spirit. Do Thou so pour out Thy spirit that this place may become a Pentecost; and may Thy servants catch the flame and carry it to every altar within our bounds. But, if this be too much for us to ask, we beseech Thee to give us a greater hungering and thirsting for more love. Hear us and accept of us, and the praise shall be to the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, one God. Amen.

NEW DELEGATES.

On a call of the roll the following additional commissioners reported themselves and presented their credentials: J. L. Smith, ruling elder, Presbytery Western Texas; F. M. Watkins, ruling elder, Presbytery West Hanover.

The minutes of yesterday were then read and approved.

PROTESTS.

Overtures from the Presbyteries of West Lexington and Roanoke, protesting against the action of the last Assembly in licensing others than regular ministers to act as preachers and exhorters, were read and referred to the Committee on Bills and Overtures.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

There were no reports from standing committees.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Leave of Absence reported an indefinite leave of absence granted to Rev. R. Price.

REUNION.

The stated clerk then presented the following resolutions, expressive of the fraternal feeling of the General Assembly of the Presbyterians of the North, held at New York May 20, 1869:

WHEREAS, The last General Assembly acknowledged the separate and independent existence of the Presbyterian Church in the Southern States, and enjoined upon all subordinate courts so to treat it; thus according to its ministers and members the privilege of admission to our body upon the same terms which are extended to ministers and members of other branches of the Presbyterian Church in this country; therefore,

Resolved, That this General Assembly hereby conveys its Christian salutations to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Southern States, and gives expression to its sentiments of Christian fraternity and fellowship towards the members of that body. And as we inherit and hold with them the same ancient symbols of faith, the same forms of government and of worship, thus presenting before the world the same sacred principles to which our common ancestors witnessed, and which we have maintained together in the past, and especially since we occupy adjacent and, in many places, common territory, we deem it due to our one Lord, and to the best interests of His kingdom on earth, to express the desire that the day may not be distant when we may again be united in one great organization that shall cover our whole land and embrace all branches of the Presbyterian Church.

Resolved, That the stated clerk be directed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the stated clerk of the Presbyterian Church in the Southern States.

Mr. Hamilton moved that it be referred to the committee on foreign correspondence.

Dr. Lyon—Mr. Moderator: I would prefer a larger committee. This is an important paper, and the committee will have placed upon it a great responsibility. I would suggest a committee be appointed consisting of one member from each Synod, so as to reflect as far as possible the views of the majority. I, therefore, move an amendment to that effect.

Dr. Robinson—I don't object to that motion so much in itself as I do to taking that kind of notice to a document of that kind. I hope, therefore, it will be referred to the committee on foreign correspondence.

Dr. Lyon—I am sorry, sir, that I cannot agree with Dr. Robinson in regard to this matter. I think it a matter of much importance, and must insist that the motion be put on the amendment as seconded. This, sir, is no ordinary document, but is one that is likely to bring this Assembly to a crisis.

Dr. Miller called for the list of the committee, and it was read, good enough.

Dr. Spillman—Mr. Moderator: I have no personal objection to the committee as constituted; but it is desired that there shall be a representation of all the synods. And while I suppose there is no objection to the committee by any member on this floor, it is the opinion of some that a much larger committee should consider this matter. If the Assembly desires the committee to treat it, why not enlarge the committee for that purpose?

The motion of Dr. Lyon was then put and lost. The motion to refer to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence was then adopted.

REPORTS OF THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

The annual report of the Union Theological seminary of Virginia to the General Assembly was read and referred to the standing Committee on Theological Seminaries. It shows the faculty to be as follows: Rev. R. L. Dabney, D. D., Professor of Systematic and Pastoral Theology; Rev. B. M. Smith, D. D., McCormick Professor of Oriental Literature; Rev. Th. E. Peck, D. D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Polity; Rev. H. C. Alexander, D. D., Professor of Biblical Literature and Interpretation of New Testament. There are thirty-five students. The library contains about 8,000 volumes, of which 158 have been added since May, 1869. Among these is one of the imperial *fac simile* copies of Tischendorf's Codex Sinaiticus, costing $125 in gold. Measures have been taken to erect a library building on such a scale of permanence as becomes a public institution, and $12,000 are in hands for the object. Since December, 1868, $4,000 have been added to the library fund, the annual interest of which will be expended in the increase and preservation of the library. The seminary will also receive, under the will of Rev. Urius Powers, $3,000 per annum, to be expended in the purchase of books for three years. There is no material change in the condition of the funds from that reported in May, 1869, when the securities invested for the support of instruction were of the nominal value of $146,875. The incomes of the scholarships have been promptly paid to the appointed beneficiaries, and have been of great advantage to the seminary. The scholarships belonging to the assembly are ten in number, and amount to $26,850. The faculty have control of seven temporary scholarships.

The report on the Theological Seminary at Columbia, South Carolina, was read and referred. It shows the number of students in attendance to be thirty-one, with six graduates the first year. The Faculty suggest to the Assembly the want of an additional professor, and ask for the election of a suitable incumbent to the chair of pastoral and evangelistic theology and sacred rhetoric, at its meeting in Louisville. The finances of the institution are reported in a healthy condition. The library consists of 18,252 volumes, 185 of which have been received by gift and purchase during the year.

SPECIAL ORDER—CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

Dr. Lyon—Mr. Moderator: As this memorial from the Synod of Mississippi is printed, and very badly printed, I beg leave to read it myself in order that I may correct the types, for, though I am a poor reader, I know where the corrections should be made.

MEMORIAL TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON THE SUBJECT OF A PRESBYTERIAN UNIVERSITY.

The Synod of Mississippi beg leave respectfully to memorialize the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States to convene at Louisville, Ky., on the third Thursday of May, 1870, on the importance of investigating the expediency of establishing a great institution of learning, sustained by the funds and patronage of the whole church.

Your memorialists are deeply and painfully impressed with the fact that, notwithstanding the concession that, as a church, we have hitherto been the standard-bearers in education and sound learning, yet we are in danger of being too well satisfied with our ancient renown, while the progress of the age and the commendable rivalry of competitors bid fair to leave us behind in the honorable race for the precedence. This fact should arouse us from our careless lethargy, and stimulate our sleeping energies to renewed efforts to maintain our former superiority as a cultivated and learned denomination, as well as to keep pace with the rapid advancement of science and learning. It is a notable, not to say humiliating fact, that we have, within our borders, no first class institution of learning fully up to the times, and such as can successfully compete with first class institutions in other sections and countries. This pregnant fact demands, on several accounts, our serious consideration. First—It is commendable in us to 'covet' to maintain and retain our envied prestige as the foremost educators of the land. Second—Our system of doctrine depends not upon the passions and emotions, but the intelligence of the people for support; whilst our Scriptural and simple forms of worship are addressed, not to the senses, in ritualistic forms and imposing ceremonies, but to the cultivated intellect and heart. And, in the third place, as a natural and necessary result of this our deficiency, the youth of the church and of the South will be drawn to those institutions, irrespective of section or country, where they can enjoy the greatest literary advantages at the least cost. The number of our youth now in Roman Catholic, Unitarian and other institutions, unfriendly in their influence to what we regard as evangelical Christianity, is much larger than is generally supposed, and should be a matter of serious alarm to every friend of a pure and undefiled religion. When we take into consideration the ineffaceable influence, for good or evil, exerted upon the plastic minds of youth, by their teachers and surroundings, it becomes a matter of wise policy, as well as a sacred duty, as the guardians of the south of the church, to prevent them from straying away from our own religious influence. But how can this be done? Not by the published warnings and remonstrances contained in preambles and resolutions uttered by ecclesiastical bodies, but by establishing institutions of our own, of such high order and superior advantages as that there will be no just temptation to go elsewhere. Such institutions, however, it is manifest, cannot be established by any one of our presbyteries or synods, even the largest and wealthiest, from the fact that they cannot furnish the necessary funds and patronage. This can be successfully done only by the united and harmonious efforts of the whole church. One great design, as we conceive, of the corporate characteristic of the church is, that she may be able to accomplish that in her collective and concentrated capacity which she could not otherwise accomplish. This, as we understand it, accords with the distinctive genius of Presbyterianism. Hence the whole church, in her corporate capacity, is employed in the work of foreign missions, sustentation, etc. We also concentrate the same mighty power in educating the children of the church. Is not one great institution of more avail than many small ones? We do not advocate the abolition of presbyterial and synodical colleges, except where it may be judged better by those who have control of them to incorporate their remaining funds and property in a great church institution, rather than to continue the fruitless and wasteful struggle in trying to keep afloat sinking wrecks of colleges. But we do, in view of the circumstances, earnestly pray your reverend body to take into serious consideration the matter of establishing, should it be found best, a great church institution of learning, such as the age demands, and such as, in the opinion of your memorialists, the prosperity of our Southern Church imperatively requires.

Whilst the establishment of such an institution as is contemplated by your memorialists could not be successively effected by any one synod, or a fragment, or a section of the church, yet it would be of comparatively easy accomplishment, as already intimated, by the concentrated and harmonious energies of the whole church, embracing, as it does, eleven synods, and extending over the territory of thirteen of the fairest states in the Union. Besides there are many others, not organically connected with us, who would nevertheless sympathise with and aid in the grand enterprise. With such a field, and with such a body of zealous co-laborers as occupy it, all working simultaneously and systematically through a series of five years—short enough for so great a work—your memorialists are of the opinion that, with the blessings of God, there is no reasonable doubt that the necessary funds (say a million of dollars), can be secured, with which to commence the noble scheme.

It is not the intention of your memorialists to pray this Assembly to begin at once the work of establishing the aforesaid church university, by elaborating a plan and selecting a location, etc. In our humble judgment, the church is not yet ready for such action. It would be premature, nay, fatal to the final success of the enterprise. In the event that the Assembly, after deliberate and prayerful investigation, concludes to undertake the work, these delicate and ticklish questions relating to "plan" and "location," so well calculated to become an apple of discord and to produce divisions, had better be left to the wise and prayerful discretion of the Executive Committee who may be intrusted with the final consummation of the enterprise. As memorialists we only ask this present Assembly to appoint a committee ad interim—a tentative committee, if it may be so termed, clothed with authority, and provided with the necessary means to bring this matter fairly before the mind of the whole church, in order to create an adequate interest in the subject, and to elicit a full and intelligent expression of opinion on the importance and feasibility of the undertaking, and to make a complete report of the same to the next General Assembly. Should the report be favorable to the enterprise, the next Assembly can take the necessary steps in order to its final achievement. Should the report be averse to the great undertaking, then the mind of the church can be at rest on the subject, and the energies of those who now favor the scheme can be turned into other channels of usefulness. Respectfully submitted.

JOHN HUNTER, Moderator.

R. McINNIS, Stated Clerk.

Dr. Lyon—Mr. Moderator: I desire to make a few remarks, and, in order that it may be done in order, I move that the prayer of the memorialists be granted.

[Seconded and adopted.]

It will be perceived, Mr. Moderator, that the memorial does not commit the Assembly on this subject. It does not even commit the Assembly to a favorable judgment of it. The only object is to have the subject thoroughly and fairly investigated, and to have it brought *vis-a-vis* before the church. There is great ignorance in regard to it. A great object like this cannot be reached in a day or a week, or even a year. Many of our people have never read anything about it. It is true we have talked about it some in the newspapers but we want to get a voice from the church; not from one isolated portion of the church, but from the whole church, and we don't know of a better way than to appoint a committee to bring it before the church by memorials, circulars, letters, and whatever they think best. We don't want brethren to vote for this matter out of simple courtesy to the synod of Mississippi, but if they feel, after investigating the subject to the bottom, that it would be advisable, then we want them to say so. We want light; we want truth, and the glory of the Southern church—no, I take that back—we want the glory of Christ's church, for it is the same all over the world. We have no hobbies; we simply want to get light; and if there are those who are conscientiously opposed to it we want to hear their reasons. We don't want a simple *ipse dixit*. We have no Pope. We don't want the newspapers to say simply that we object without giving our reasons for the objection. All this can be done on the floor of this Assembly, for it is no new subject. It has been discussed for the last nine years. Some of us were at the General Assembly at Augusta well know this. A few are here to-day and others are in their graves.

There are some of us who have, for the last ten years felt the importance of this; and it is not simple ambition that has so stirred our hearts. It was not ambition that reach the temple of knowledge; though God has given ambition, and it is laudable when controlled, of course, by His grace. It is not simply sectionalism; though I do want the South to rise, for I am a Southern Presbyterian. The dust of my ancestors lie in the south; and I want her to equal the North in educational institutions, and her press to be as influential as any other. We have not enough of the *esprit de corps*; we have so long regarded ourselves as first that we have become easy and let things run in the smooth channel. We bring no plan, no location, no crotchets of our own. We are willing to trust the church, but we want an institution that will be an honor to the Presbyterian church on earth. It is a necessity. Science and learning are moving ahead with giant strides. The time was when we thought four professors were sufficient to man at one college. How is it now? Harvard has forty-nine professors and forty-one teachers. Four professors cannot man a college—neither can eight or ten. It takes from thirty to forty, and, unless we keep up to this, we will fall behind of course. What! Is the Old School church to fall behind in learning? The very idea is repugnant. Need I refer to the Roman Catholic church, whose grand maxim is the education of the young? Is there any one so foolish as to believe that a child educated in a Catholic school will not be prejudiced against Protestantism? There is our daughter, the Cumberland Church, that left us for not altering the standard, yet she has seen her error, and is getting ahead of us, she now possesses three first class school in the South. So of the Episcopalians. They have academies, and call them academies for the refined and the elite, and they get our daughters to fill them. Of course they have their influence. So of the Campbellites, whose influence we have been used to consider as evil. And our Methodist brethren are discussing at Memphis the propriety of erecting a Methodist university. I want to call your attention to a few heads only:

[Extracts read.—REPORTER.]

Not only our brethren, but infidelity, is getting ahead of us. Look at Cambridge. They have everything but the gospel there, and there are absolutely hundreds of our young people in these colleges who are ignorant of Christ and the Bible. Can they go there two or four years and come back uncontaminated? Why, it would be a miracle. We have seen what an effort there has been to keep the Bible from our schools, and I think the time will come when the Bible will overturn State colleges, or they will succeed in excluding it. Therefore, it behooves us to work. There is no heresy like Godlessness, and I would rather have our State institutions overthrown than have the Bible out of them. So these orders build up while we sleep like the five foolish virgins.

Dr. Lyon then proceeded to examine some objections to the necessity and feasibility of such an undertaking, and concluded with an urgent appeal to the Assembly to sustain the memorialists.

Dr. Palmer replied briefly, sustaining Dr. Lyon in the main. He thought the great difficulty in the way of such a central institution was to be found in the fact that a large number of brethren were interested in local institutions, and he was persuaded that unless these interests could be made to harmonize the scheme would fail. He therefore moved that the memorial, together with all other papers relating to the same subject, be referred to a special committee to be composed of one member from each synod. The motion was seconded by Dr. Lyon, and adopted.

MORE REPORTS.

The following report of the Committee on Foreign Missions was read and referred:

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Executive Committee of Foreign Missions in presenting their ninth annual report would express their profound gratitude to Almighty God, not only for calling our church at so early a period in her history to take an important share in the great work of foreign missions, but for the many marked and unequivocal tokens of His favor bestowed upon that work while still in its incipient stages. It is only about five years since the great heathen nations of the earth were rendered accessible to us. We had just emerged from a long and wasting war; the resources of the church were exceedingly meager, and it scarcely seemed possible to uphold our tottering churches at home, much less take part in evangelizing the heathen nations of the earth. Many among us doubted the propriety of entering upon this work at the time; others remonstrated on the ground that the claims of the home field would be overlooked in the time of our extremity, and by many outside of the church we were told that it would savor more of humility and good sense to build up our own broken-down walls before going abroad to assail the powers of darkness. But notwithstanding all these remonstrances and taunts, our beloved church, under the influence of her own spiritual instincts, and led by the hand of God's providence, went steadily forward to the execution of the Saviour's great command to preach the blessed gospel everywhere. Our young men and our young women readily offered themselves for this service and the churches, even in the time of their prostration, freely and cheerfully furnished the means necessary for carrying on the work. And now where is the Christian man among us that does not rejoice that the church took precisely the course she did? The home-field, instead of being neglected, has been cultivated with even greater diligence; new life and energy have sprung up in all our borders; doubts and remonstrances have ceased, and the taunts of enemies have been silenced; our efficiency as a separate branch of the church is fully acknowledged on all hands: and our beloved church may now, with humble gratitude to Almighty God, look abroad and see her representatives in one of the principal cities of the interior of Brazil, in one of the largest seaport towns in the United States of Colombia, in an important town in the heart of papal Italy, in two of the great cities of the Empire of China, and in four of the principal Indian tribes in the southwestern Indian territory.

FINANCES.

The receipts from all sources, including $1,112 49 given by Christian friends outside of our own church, $3,664 38 contributed by Sabbath-schools for the education of heathen youths, and $2,300 given for the purchase of a printing press for the Chinese mission, amount in the aggregate to $29,044 81. This shows an increase in the contributions of the churches over those of the previous year of nearly fifty per cent. This is an encouraging fact and calls for expressions of gratitude to Almighty God for inspiring our people with a spirit of increased liberality. A similar advance in the contributions of the present year will bring the church up to the full standard of liberality which she had attained while yet in connection with the Northern church, and in the days of her greatest affluence and prosperity. During the period referred to she gave of her abundance, but now, if not from absolute poverty, yet from resources greatly reduced. There has also been an increase in the number of churches that have contributed to this cause, being 632 to 598 the previous year. Still, however, reference cannot be made to this particular matter without bringing to view the painful and humiliating fact, mentioned also in the report on sustentation, that more than one-half of our 1,400 churches have contributed nothing at all to this sacred cause, and perhaps to none of the other schemes of benevolence of the church. The contributions of the Sabbath schools are also in advance of those of the previous year about twenty per cent. This is a cause of encouragement, not only on account of the material aid which it brings to the missionary treasury, but for the happy influence which is thereby exerted upon the character of the children themselves. It is a matter of great moment, therefore, that all our Sabbath-schools be enlisted in this work, and the committee would express the earnest hope that ministers would take the matter into consideration and let every possible effort be made to employ the rising generation in the great work of building up and extending the Redeemer's kingdom among men.

THE MISSIONARY PAPER AND THE MISSIONARY CONCERT OF PRAYER.

The Missionary has been continued, and, so far as the committee can learn, with great acceptance to those by whom it is read, and especially by ministers, to whom it is gratuitously sent. It not only contains full information in relation to our own missionary operations, but it keeps the whole missionary field less or more distinctly before the eye of the Church. It is extremely desirable that it could be more generally circulated among our people. Their interest in the work will always be measured by the extent of their knowledge.

The mission concert of prayer for the conversion of the world, on the first Sabbath of every month, the committee are gratified to know, is gradually being restored in many of our churches, the good effects of which are beginning to show themselves in various directions. Our missionary brethren in the remote nations of the earth have noticed the fact and are greatly encouraged in their labors by knowing that they are remembered by their Christian friends they have left behind. The churches themselves, where the usage has been established, have been greatly quickened in their Christian zeal, and are beginning to feel a deeper and more abiding interest in the great work. The missionary treasury feels it in a very special manner. There is scarcely a church where the usage has been resumed that does not double its contributions. It will be a happy day for the cause of missions when all our churches will have entered upon this time-honored and sacred service.

SAILING OF MISSIONARIES.

Rev. G. Nash Morton, Rev. Edward Lane and Mrs. Morton sailed from Baltimore in the bark Winifred, on the 23d of June, and reached Rio Janeiro on the 14th of August, having been fifty-six days on the voyage. After a few days' sojourn in Rio, they proceeded to Campinas, a large interior city in the province of Sao Paulo, which they have made their missionary headquarters, and where they have been mainly engaged in the studying the Portuguese language. Rev. Thos. E. Converse and Mrs. Converse left Louisville, Ky., by the overland route to San Francisco, on the 20th of September, and reached Shanghai on the 7th of November. Their journey both by land and sea was pleasant and prosperous. They were met at the last mentioned place by two of the missionary brethren, who accompanied them to Hanchou, where they remain engaged in the study of the language. Rev. Jas. H. Colton, of the Presbytery of Fayetteville, to whom reference was made in the last annual report, left for the Choctaw country in January, and, after a journey of something more than three weeks, reached Wheelock, the station formerly occupied by Mr. Copeland, and the present residence of Mrs. Copeland and family. Since that time he has been engaged in visiting the churches, attending the meeting of Presbytery, and conferring with his missionary brethren in relation to his permanent location.

THE WHOLE NUMBER OF MISSIONARY LABORERS.

The whole missionary force in the field at the present time consists of fifteen ordained missionaries, of whom four are natives, one native licentiate, six female missionary assistants, and eight native helpers, making thirty missionary laborers in all, and all depending upon the churches for the means of their support.

THE MISSIONARY WORK IN GENERAL.

It should be borne in mind that, with the exception of the Indian country, where the gospel has been preached for a considerable number of years, we are but in the incipient stages of the work. The missionary brethren who went out from among us did not feel disposed to build on other men's foundations. They commenced their labors in the midst of communities that had never heard the gospel, and their work thus far has necessarily been one of preparation. They have had to superintend the erection of buildings for their own accommodation; have had to organize and superintend schools; to study the character, habits and disposition of the people; to make themselves acquainted with the geography of the surrounding country, and especially to study the language of the people around them, without which it would be utterly impossible for them even to fulfill the great end of their mission. In view of all these things, it will be seen at once that we cannot reasonably expect to witness any very great results, especially so far as the conversion of souls is concerned, for the present, and perhaps for some time to come. Still, our brethren, as will be seen in the progress of the report, have not been left without tokens of the Divine presence and favor from the very beginning of their labors.

INDIAN MISSIONS.

God's afflictive hand has again fallen heavily upon the Choctaw Mission; first, in the removal by death of Mrs. Kingsbury on the 18th September, leaving her aged and sorely afflicted husband without kindred or relative to take care of him in his declining years in that far-off land; and second, by the removal by death of Rev. C. C. Copeland, one of the four veteran missionaries that had toiled in that field for a whole generation. Hotchkin, Byington and Copeland have followed each other for successive years to the better world, leaving the venerable Dr. Kingsbury, the oldest of them all, to toil on a while longer. The world has seldom known such men. Scores and hundreds of Choctaws, some already in heaven, and others on their way thither, will, through all the ages of eternity, ascribe their salvation to the instrumentality of these holy men. Let no friend of missions among us forget that surviving father, now eighty-three years of age, who still labors, according to the measure of strength granted him, to advance the Redeemer's kingdom.

But if this mission has been the subject of severe afflictions, it is also enjoying precious tokens of the divine favor, and its prospects at the present are more encouraging than they have been for some time past. Mr. Colton, as has already been mentioned, joined the mission in January, and in this way a pledge was given to the native churches and the missionaries in the field, that the missionary work there would not be given up. The native missionaries seem to have been aroused to the demands of the crisis, and they labored to maintain the spiritual life of their churches, as they probably never would have done, if it had not been for this sore affliction. The elders of the churches have done a good work, too, in keeping up religious services when there was no stated or regular preaching of the Gospel. The fruits of these active and self-denying labors are that many of the churches have been aroused to new life, backsliders in larger numbers have been reclaimed, and as many as one hundred and fifty persons have been added to these churches during the year. The whole Choctaw field has been arranged into three missionary districts, of which Mr. Colton will have the charge of one, Mr. Allen Wright, who is a member of the Assembly, another, and Mr. Benton the third.

Mr. James M. Perryman, a native of the Creek nation, still labors among his countrymen of the Southern portion of the Creek country. The attendance upon preaching is encouraging. Political excitement has done something to divert the attention of the people from the claims of the Gospel, but it was thought that this was passing away. The congregation needs aid in the erection of a church building, but hitherto the committee have not had means to render any material assistance.

Rev. Hamilton Balentine and Rev. Stephen Foreman continue to labor in the Cherokee country, the latter near Tahlequah, the capital of the nation, and the former at a newly-formed station in the northwestern part of the nation. This place was selected by Mr. Balentine because of its extreme spiritual destitution. This occupancy imposes great hardships and self-denials upon him and his family, but to them it seemed not less desirable on that account.

ITALIAN MISSION.

Miss Christina Ronzone, our only representative in Italy, has been transferred, at her own request, from Naples to Bordeghera, an interior town not far from Genoa. The people of Naples did not seem fully prepared to patronize Protestant schools, the department of labor which Miss Ronzone had selected as her special work. She has a school at Bordighera of twenty pupils, with the prospect of as large an increase as she will be able to attend. Besides teaching Miss Ronzone does a good deal in the way of preparing and translating tracts for circulation among the people.

MISSION TO COLOMBIA.

Baranquilla, the place occupied by the mission, is the largest seaport town on the northern borders of the United States of Colombia, and is situated near the mouth of the Magdalena, a river that is navigable to the distance of five hundred miles into the heart of the country. It has a mixed population of more than fifteen thousand, and, in a commercial point of view, is considered flourishing. The climate, though warm, especially in the dry season, is considered very healthful. Mr. Pratt and family arrived there about one year ago, and, as he was already familiar with the Spanish language, he entered upon the work of preaching without any material delay. As the English and Americans are numerous, he has one service on the Sabbath in English and the other in Spanish. The attendance upon these services has been very variable, alternately raising hopes and causing despondency. There have not been wanting tokens of the spirit's presence and power. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, with one or two assistants, conduct a Sabbath school every Sabbath morning, the attendance upon which has generally been good. Mr. Pratt has prepared a small collection of Spanish hymns, which were much needed, and which, it is hoped, will do much good. He keeps on hand a good supply of Spanish bibles and tracts, which are circulated as he has opportunity, and which will, with the blessing of God, prove to be good seed sown in good ground.

BRAZIL MISSION.

Campinas, the selected site of the mission, is in the central part of the province of Sao Paulo, and two hundred miles, or thereabouts, west of Rio Janeiro. It connects by railroad with Sao Paulo, a large sea-port to the south of Rio. It has a population of 20,000, and is one of the most flourishing cities of the interior. The climate is pleasant and healthful, and the people, it is thought, are favorably disposed to listen to the preaching of the pure gospel. Revs. Messrs. Morton and Lane arrived there in September, and immediately addressed themselves to the task of mastering the Portuguese language. Their skill and aptitude for acquiring language may be inferred from the fact that they are already preaching the everlasting gospel in it.

CHINA MISSION.

This is the largest of all our missions. It occupies two principal stations; one in Hanchou, a city of a million of inhabitants, and situated about one hundred and fifty miles due west from Shanghai; and the other at Gu-tsin, the capital of the province, containing about 200,000 inhabitants, and situated about one hundred and fifty miles west of Hanchou. Reverend Messrs. Juslee, Houston and Converse, with Mrs. Juslee and Converse, occupy the station at Hanchou, whilst Reverend Messrs. Stuart and Helm, both of them of the Synod of Kentucky, occupy that at Gu-tsin. The mission and family at Hanchou suffered a good deal last summer from the unhealthiness arising from the flooded condition of the part of the city in which they lived, resulting in the death of an infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Juslee and one of the children of the boarding school. The brethren there, after a good deal of trouble and expense, secured a suitable lot in a healthy and eligible part of the city, and it is expected that they will have comfortable dwellings erected before the return of another unhealthy season. Two boarding schools, one for boys and the other for girls, have been got into successful operation. The one for girls is under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Juslee, whilst Mr. Houston has charge of the one for boys. The girls' school is taught by a Chinese Christian woman of excellent character. The boys are taught by a Chinaman, who, though not a professing Christian, is nevertheless a very worthy and promising man. A church was organized here during the year, which embraces, beside the mission family, two Chinese converts and several children by baptism. For a fuller account of the condition and prospects of this very interesting mission, the committee would refer the Assembly to the report of the mission itself, to be published in the June number of the Missionary; and they would close their own report by quoting the last paragraph of the report from the mission. Says the report: "It only remains to close this summary of the operations of the mission by noticing the accession which the mission received in the month of November, by the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Converse. They were met by two members of the mission in Shanghai, and brought on their way to Hanchou, where they are now residing, Mr. Converse being engaged in the study of the local dialect of the city.

"In closing then, this report, we are bound to give thanks to Him, in accordance with whose command this mission was undertaken. By His great power he has made the vine, recently planted in this land, to strike its roots deeper within the past year, and to spread forth its branches. The girls' school has been nearly doubled in numbers. A boys' school has been opened under circumstances that encourage hope of a native ministry being raised up among us. The new mission station—perhaps the furthest inland of any Protestant mission station in the Empire—has caused the light to be set up far back in the darkness of heathendom. Another missionary has been added to our number. Nor must we fail to reckon among His mercies that, by means of the trials through which the missionaries have been called to pass, the bonds of sympathy and affection have been strengthened among them. These things have been wrought to pass, notwithstanding the deep imperfections and great shortcomings of those who are the immediate instruments in the work. May due praise be rendered to Him who is now working in our church toward the far-off Gentiles."

In conclusion, the committee would simply state that, after a careful consideration of the subject, they have come to the conclusion that the effort ought to be made to raise the missionary fund to $40,000 for the present year. Several new missionaries will probably be sent out. Mission dwellings ought to be purchased, especially in South America, and the missionary work generally ought to be enlarged, so that the contributions to the treasury ought to be increased at least thirty-three per cent.

All of which is respectfully submitted on behalf of the ex-Committee of Foreign Missions.

J. LEIGHTON WILSON, Secretary Foreign Missions.

The General Assembly in the United States in account with James Woodrow, Treasurer of Foreign Missions:

Dr.—To cash paid Mis'aries to Indians	$5,975 00
" " " to China	10,078 17
" " " to Brazil	1,000 00
" " " to Col'bia	1,765 78
" " " to Italy	600 00
" " salaries of officers & clerk hire	1,915 00
To cash paid printing Missionary	912 00
To cash paid tr'v'ling on official bus'nss	148 25
To cash paid office expenses	177 37
To cash paid exchange account	31 08
To cash paid printing reports, '65, '66, '67 and '68	310 00
Bal. due treasury, April 1, 1869	878 00
Uncurrent money in treas. April 1 '70	295 00
Balance (current funds) in treasury April 1, 1870	3,247 31
	$27,253 81
Cr.—By donations from church, individuals, etc., from April 1, 1869, to April 1, 1870	$23,321 46
By donations from Sabbath schools, &c.	3,433 35
By subscription for Missionary	215 00
By the current money in treasury April 1, 1869	284 00
	$27,253 81

JAMES WOODROW, Treasurer of Foreign Missions.

On motion of Dr. Robinson, the consideration of the subject of Foreign Missions was made special order for Monday, 23d, at 8 o'clock.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

The following report of the Executive Committee on Education was then received and read:

The Executive Committee of Education, in presenting its ninth annual report to the General Assembly, has the grateful privilege of recording a steady and healthful advancement in this part of the work of the church. Some embarrassments were experienced in the course of the year which have not been wholly surmounted; but these arose from the very prosperity which the King and Head has granted the church in calling her sons to come to her help. These embarrassments have begun to disappear under the animating influences which has gone forth among God's people from the manifest evidences of His presence among us.

The number of students for whom aid was asked during the year was one hundred and eight, being an increase of twenty-eight over the number aided last year.

The amount of money raised is $17,309 09, being an increase of $6,173 25 over the sum of the contributions to this committee last year. The sum actually paid out of the treasury, including the balance due the treasurer at his last report, the balances on last year's appropriations due at the same time, and all expenses of every sort, is $17,187 62. A counterfeit bill of the nominal value of $5 was a loss; and there is a balance of $177 47 in the treasury. The amount necessary to meet our existing obligations cannot be accurately determined, as several of our candidates have not required the whole sum asked for their aid; but we think it will not much exceed $2,850. Of this balance $875 will only become due in the progress of the next collegiate year, and we have $450 promised to us, on which we hope we can rely; and there is the balance still in the hands of the treasurer of $177 47. Deducting these items, and it will be seen there is only about $1,600 to be provided for during this collegiate year. This shows our financial condition to be very nearly as promising as it was at the time of our last report. Judging, moreover, by our past experience, we have little doubt the necessary amount will reach us before the close of the college session, which occurs from the middle to the last of June.

All the appropriations for the aid of students asked by the presbyteries have been granted, which were presented in proper form, except that the committee found the necessity of adopting the rule to make all its appropriations prospective, and hence to pay no back bills, and to discharge no debts. The amount reported as necessary to discharge our obligations, in addition to the balance of $662 52, due the Treasurer, was $407, making the whole sum of our obligations, up to the close of the then existing college year, $1,069 52. But the committees of several presbyteries came to us with claims resting on them for the support of their candidates at the end of the college year, in the aggregate amounting to $466 66. Hence, the whole amount which it was necessary for us to pay to discharge the balances up to the close of the last collegiate year was, not $1,069 52, as reported to the Assembly, but actually $1,536 18. The committe paid these bills, but immediately thereafter adopted and published a rule requiring all appropriations to be prospective. To this rule we have adhered without variation. Its manifest propriety and necessity have been cordially approved even by those most seriously affected by it. All other applications for aid have been granted, subject to the rules adopted by the committee for its guidance.

The above statement is very gratifying, and demands from this committee and the church, whose servants we are, the exercise of gratitude and thankfulness. At one time our prospects were somewhat discouraging. The annual collection, on the first of November, fell $5,000 short of our wants. There were several assignable causes for this. First, the time of this collection was during the meetings of the synods in the fall; and, in point of fact, two or three of these courts were in session at such a time as to keep away from their pulpits on that day a very large number of ministers. Second, in some parts of the country, the prevalence of the inclement November weather interfered with the attendance of the people on public worship, and diminished the contributions. Third, throughout several of the synods, there are other claims resting on the churches, connected with theological education, and requiring assessments on the respective congregations. In many instances these assessments are deducted from the annual collection for education, and only the balance sent to our treasury.

Notwithstanding these adverse influences, this cause has been brought more fully and thoroughly before the church than ever before. In the fall, in ample time for the purpose, a circular was issued by the committee, setting forth the urgency of our wants, and was sent to all our corresponding members, to be used by them in pressing the matter on the attention of their congregations. There is reason to believe that these circulars were faithfully and judiciously used by the brethren in the charge of this interest in the various Presbyteries. Moreover, the Secretary of Education visited three synods in person and urged the claims of this committee on them; and in all the synods which he was unable to attend, the matter was placed in the hands of distinguished and able brethren, with the request that they would bring the subject before their respective synods. An official report was not received of the performance of this duty in all instances, but, in nearly all the synods, we have information that it was done with gratifying fidelity and zeal.

When the deficit was found to exist, as the result of our annual collection, a private letter was addressed to the chairman of the Education Committee of every presbytery, informing him of this fact, and giving a list of the churches of his presbytery which had contributed up to that time, with the sums contributed by them. At the same time, a letter was addressed to five hundred ministers, including all whose churches had not contributed, urging their attention to this interest. A brief circular letter was also addressed to the church through our public journals. In these various ways an effort was made to arrest the attention and elicit the interest of our brethren on the subject; and there can be no doubt that the heart of the church has been touched, and its liberality to this cause more fully developed than at any previous time. This is shown by the fact that the number of contributing churches is steadily increasing. Moreover, at the spring meetings of many of our Presbyteries the subject has received unusual attention, and measures were devised for securing a more liberal and more general contribution to this cause.

The suggestion has been made that personal application from the Secretary of Education, or from some one immediately connected with this work, would have more effect on the church, and would secure larger contributions. This proposition would lead back to the old system of paid agencies, which it is not believed the church would ever again tolerate. But, nevertheless, the committee has had the very best opportunity of testing the utility of this suggestion. The Rev. Dr. Jas. G Hamner offered his services gratuitously as a traveling agent, to go wherever the interests of the cause, in our judgment, could be promoted by his presence. The offer was cordially and hopefully accepted, for, though we knew well how distasteful to the church the employment of paid agents was, we thought the zeal shown by this venerable minister in offering his services for the good of the cause, without compensation, would challenge approbation. In this particular we were not disappointed. Dr. Hamner was gladly welcomed by the brethren to their pulpits; but they, with but few exceptions, required that the collection for this cause should occur on the day appointed by the General Assembly, and desired his presence on that day. Dr. Hamner persevered for several months in his effort to accomplish something for the cause, but finally gave it up as a waste of time so far as this interest was concerned. No more favorable trial of this plan could possibly have been given it; and yet it did not fulfill our expectations. The committee has no disposition to try it again, but believes patient perseverance in carrying out the plan devised by the church for systematic benevolence will ultimately produce the desired results, and that every effort by all the courts ought to be directed toward the wise and efficient administration of those plans. Moreover, progress is steadily making. Every year the number of contributing congregations has been greater than the previous year; and soon, we trust, every congregation will be found enrolled on the list of those who esteem it a privilege and a duty to contribute to all the causes of evangelical effort inaugurated by the church.

Still further, we ought not to forget that the main reason of our embarrassment is the largeness of God's blessing on us. The rapid increase in the number of our candidates has made the claims on our treasury this year one-half greater than they were last year. Under these circumstances, that we are permitted to present so favorable a financial statement, is a clear manifestation of the presence and blessing of the King and Head of the church.

The average amounts appropriated to candidates shows an advance over the amounts granted last year.

There are many reasons for this, all of which affect the judgment of the respective Presbyteries, and procure from them or their committees the statement that the sums asked are actually needed by the students.

It is very important that some restraint should be laid on this matter of appropriations by the committee, and that some uniform rule should be adopted, so that equality of action may be observed in dealing with students similarly circumstanced. At the beginning of the year covered by this report, the committee resolved to make the maximum sum $250, except in very special cases, the reasons for which should be spread on the records for inspection by the standing committee of the Assembly. The wisdom of this rule has been acquiesced in by all the Presbyterial committees, so far as we are informed. The only question is as to whether this is not too large a sum. There is just as much evil in making the allowance too large as there is in making it too small. A student, whether under parental control or adopted as a son by the church, ought not, on the one hand, to be so cramped as to become discouraged and over-anxious, nor, on the other hand, to be pampered and over-indulged. It requires wisdom from above to direct in such a matter, and much may be learned by past experience. In the old church, before our separation from it, the rule was to grant academical students $80, college students $100 and theological students $120. That rule has been changed by the Board of Education so as to allow academical students $100, college students $125 and seminary students $150; and the board exercises a discretion on the recommendation of professors to increase the amount not more than $30. Our appropriations have generally been much larger.

The judgment of the committee has been asked as to the time when it is proper to commence giving aid to the student—whether it ought to be given with the academical course or when the student has made trial of his talents and gifts by pursuing the studies necessary for the Freshman class in college. One of our Presbyteries has taken this ground, and the committee concurred with it in judgment. It is desirable that some uniform principle of action should be adopted, and hence the views of the General Assembly are invoked for the future guidance of the committee.

The committee is required to report to the Assembly the state of this interest throughout the church. As the result of our inquiries, we are able to report over 250 candidates, actually under the care of the Presbyteries. This statement will differ from the reports made to the Assembly by reason of the fact that a number of them will finish their theological course this year, and some in the second year at the seminary have been licensed, both of which classes of students will be reported as licentiates. No effort has been made to ascertain the number not under the care of the Presbyteries; the whole number will not fall below 250, but may approach 275 or 300.

The responses to the circular issued by the Secretary of Education, in order to obtain the information required by the Assembly, have been so imperfect, and so many Presbyteries have failed to report at all, that an accurate amount of what has been done cannot be given. The Presbyteries of South Carolina, New Orleans, Tombeckbee, Memphis, Louisiana, Charleston, Macon, and possibly some others, have supported their own candidates, and the Presbyteries of New Orleans and Memphis have paid a surplus into our treasury.

The amount raised for education in its various phases throughout our church, besides the contributions to the committee, we cannot accurately state, but it does not fall short of $12,000, and probably much exceeds that sum.

The Franklin-street church, Baltimore, has supported two students; Tabb-street church, Petersburg, the ladies of the First-street church, Richmond, the Sunday school of the church at Norfolk, the church at Rome, Georgia, have each undertaken to furnish the committee the means of supporting one candidate, and the ladies of Dr. Leyburn's church, in Baltimore, furnished us about $250 in money to extend aid to two students. It is greatly to be desired that other churches and ladies' societies would undertake to aid the committee in a similar manner.

In conclusion, we ask the General Assembly to appoint a day of prayer for this cause and for God's blessing on our youth.

By order of the committee.

E. THOMPSON BAIRD, Secretary of Education.

RICHMOND, May 12, 1870.

THE NEW CHURCH CHARTER.

The committee appointed to consider the subject of the charter of the Board of Trustees beg leave to report that, after mature deliberation, it is perfectly satisfied that the present charter, obtained from the State of North Carolina, is ample in its provisions for all the actual necessities of our church, and that the enactment of such by-laws or regulations as may be necessary can be made by the General Assembly, under the provisions of the charter.

The difficulties which presented themselves to the last General Assembly and led to the appointment of this committee, are supposed to have been the following, viz:

1. No seat for the operations of the trustees has been established, and it is understood they have held meetings outside of the State of North Carolina, which, it was believed, would render their proceedings, enacted at such meetings, null and void, under decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States.

2. The scattered character of the Board of Trustees renders it difficult to obtain a quorum.

3. The charter makes the executive committees of the Assembly branches of the corporation, but points out no method by which this provision can be made available.

4. The existing order of the General Assembly, authorizing and directing the Trustees to obtain the enactment of the same charter, by other States besides North Carolina, it was feared would have the effect to create confusion, and render it difficult to identify the corporation.

Whether all these difficulties are real or only imaginary, it is not necessary to discuss. The practical and important fact is that the remedy is in the power of the General Assembly, without the necessity of any new act of incorporation, or any amendment of the present one. The provisions of our charter are liberal and ample; and by its express terms the General Assembly has the appointment of the Trustees, and the regulation of their tenure of office; and "no by-laws, ordinances or acts done" are valid, if "repugnant," to "any direction of the General Assembly." Moreover, all the property which may be acquired by the Trustees "shall be held, used, and disposed of according to the directions of the General Assembly." No charter could give the Assembly more complete control of the corporation.

The committee, therefore, recommends that no effort be made to obtain a new act of incorporation from any other State, but that the following resolutions be adopted to give greater efficiency to the present corporation, viz:

Resolved, 1. That the seat of the operations of the Board of Trustees be established at Charlotte, in the State of North Carolina, and that the Trustees be directed to hold all their meetings at Charlotte, or some other convenient place, within the State of North Carolina.

2. That a sufficient number of Trustees be elected residing in Charlotte or its immediate vicinity to make a quorum of the board, and that no one hereafter be elected a Trustee who does not reside sufficiently near to Charlotte to give the prospect of his attendance at every meeting.

3. In order to give effect to the provision of the charter, which constitutes the Executive Committees of the Assembly branches of the corporation, resolved, that the Secretaries of Education, Foreign Missions, Publication and Sustentation, for the time being, be and hereby are appointed Trustees in addition to the number required by existing by-laws. The Trustees are directed to consider the subject of this resolution at their first meeting after the rising of this Assembly, and, after conference with the executive committees and in concurrence with them, to take such action and establish such additional by-laws as may be necessary to give practical effect to the provision of the charter alluded to. The trustees are further directed to make a full report of their proceedings in the premises to the next Assembly.

4. That the number of the trustees be gradually reduced to ——, exclusive of the secretaries of the Assembly, and that, in order to this, at every election —— persons shall be appointed to fill the vacancies which annually occur.

5. That the resolutions adopted by previous assemblies, authorizing the trustees to secure the passage of the same charter by Legislatures of other States besides North Carolina, be rescinded.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. D. DICKINSON,
J. J. GRESHAM,
E. T. BAID.

A large number of unimportant communications were received and appropriately referred.

The Chair announced the following

COMMITTEE ON CHURCH MINISTRY—Dr. B. M. Palmer, D. D., E. M. Green, S. W. Davies, C. K. Caldwell, Jno. H. Rice, D. D., J. Henry Smith, J. W. Miller, D. D., T. A. Hamilton, Thos. H. Shelby, R. A. Fair, J. C. Campbell.

Dr. Palmer moved that four additional members be added to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence. Adopted.

The chair appointed the following additional committeemen:

S. W. Davis, Synod of Arkansas.
Jesse G. Wallace, Synod of Nashville.
Jno. M. Sherwood, Synod of North Carolina.
Jno. T. Wiggins, Synod of Texas.

Mr. Rice moved that the prayers of the Assembly be offered in behalf of Bro. Juslee, of whose serious illness he had just been informed.

The day's session then closed with prayer by Rev. A. B. McCorkle.

CLOSING PRAYER.

Great God! Help us, we beseech Thee, to draw nigh to Thee with becoming reverence. Help us to feel our infinite dependence upon Thee, whose grace is sufficient for our every duty and trial. We bless Thee that we have come together under circumstances of so much favor. Let thy spirit rest upon us; prepare us for the duties of the coming Sabbath; and may our sojourn in this city be one to be remembered as a season of unity and fellowship. Remember us not only during this Assembly, but for all time and eternity. O Lord! Thou canst bestow thy blessing in answer to prayer, upon the living present or those who are dying in distant parts of the world. If Thy servant, of whose serious illness we have heard, has not taken flight to Thy upper sanctuary, hear the prayer of Thy servant this day in his behalf. May the life which has been consecrated to Thee be graciously spared to the interests of Thy church and the salvation of the people among whom he has gone to labor.

May Thy kingdom come, and Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Forgive our sins, and hear us for Christ's sake. Amen.

FIEL'S DELICATE CASE.

When Mrs. Fiel was a bride, all the spectators agreed that she was a pretty and interesting girl, who would make a fine woman when she came to fill out. But she never did fill out; on the contrary, Time, that stole her years away, robbed her of plumpness too; and after thirty anniversaries of that wedding-day, she was considerably more slender than at starting. She wore curls and a black band round her forehead, and mittens—not knowing that these things had long ceased to make her attractive, and on a first introduction, would have struck you generally as being somewhat of a guy; but a better wife you could scarcely find in all England, and that is infinitely more important than comeliness and tasteful attire, as you will own before you have been married for a quarter of a century.

Excellent at all times, Mr. Fiel culminated at meals. Call no man happy till you have seen him at breakfast; a natural irritability in Mr. Fiel's disposition had been almost entirely cured by little soothing comforts and tit-bits. He was a solicitor, with an office in London and a semi-detached villa in the suburbs, who had to leave the latter at nine to reach the former by ten every morning. This necessitated breakfast at eight, but even at that early hour Mrs. Fiel saw to every detail herself.

It would have shaken a very confirmed bachelor to have seen her table one spring morning a few years ago—the linen was so white, and the tea so black, the water-cresses and radishes so fresh, the marmalade and apricot jam so daintily set out, the eggs so new-looking, the loaf so brown and crusty, the dry toast so crisp and thin. And when she heard the tread of her husband's foot on the staircase, and the flourish on his nose which invariably heralded his approach, she rang the bell for the appetising little covered dish, which matched and fitted the slopbasin, to be brought up. This contained frizzled slices of ham or bacon, delicate and curled, a sausage, a kidney, or the savory thigh of a chicken. May such be your only domestic broils!

A hale, neat man, with sharp gray eyes, and a very good opinion of himself, entered and looked at his letters, selecting and opening one at once.

"Well, Martha," said he, "the *Chip-chow* has arrived at last."

"You don't say so! Then Mr Lobyear will be here presently. Will he come to stay with us, do you think?"

"I don't know. You had better have a bed ready; though I expect he has not come to England with the idea of shutting himself up with an old man and woman four miles from the Marble Arch. Still, as everything will be strange to him at first he may accept my invitation for a night or two."

"This Mr. Thomas Lobyear is rich—is he not?"

"Will be, I suppose. At present, he probably depends upon his father, who has given me very liberal orders, absurdly liberal orders, about him. From living so long amongst savages, the old man must have lost all idea of the value of money. However, there is plenty of it accumulating, and it does not matter to me."

"Don't you think," said Mrs. Fiel," it might be well to have Sarah home?"

Sarah, the only child of the Fiels, was at a finishing-school at Clifton, but she was seventeen and a woman.

"Ah, ah, ah!" laughed the lawyer. "At your match-making, old lady? From what I am advised, he is proof against your attempts. Besides which, it would be something like a breach of trust; old Lobyear has evidently got other views for his son than marrying him at present—at any rate to an English woman."

"Why, he would never go and match him with a heathen, with a ring through her nose like a pig!"

"I don't know that," replied Mr. Fiel laughing; "if he could discover a new weed or a fresh variety of black beetle by it, he certainly would."

It was of good augury for Mrs. Fiel when her husband laughed, and a better when he replied to her observations, instead of looking deaf and grunting, which he generally did if she alluded to his clients or their business; for it showed that he was willing to be pumped, and Mrs. Fiel's thirst for information was great, though it was rarely slaked. In the present instance, however, the lawyer thought he might require feminine aid in the task which he had undertaken, and was therefore not unwilling to admit his wife into his confidence.

"Ah," said she, "that was a curious idea for a rich man to banish himself completely, and give up civilized life, for the sake of studying botany and butterflies in Japan. For a poor man, indeed, it would be explicable if he expected to make something by it in the end; but, from what you say, Mr. Lobyear has more money than he knows what to do with as it is."

"Yes; he was well off originally, and got a good property through his wife besides."

"Ah, poor man; I dare say grief for her death gave him a craze."

"Fudge!" exclaimed Mr. Fiel somewhat rudely. "He was glad enough to be free to go hunting on his favorite hobby. If she had lived another year, it is my opinion that he would have bolted and left her."

"Ah, well," said Mrs. Fiel, "it is a fortunate thing for him, or at any rate for this son, that he had fixed on so good a man of business as yourself to look after his interests."

"Well," replied her husband complacently, "considering that the bulk of his property is in houses situated in a rapidly, improving neighborhood, and that the tenants are up to all sorts of dodges to avoid having their rent raised, perhaps an agent who was not sharp might miss an advantage here and there. For instance, there was an application for the renewal of a lease the other day, and I discovered that the tenant, who had been paying forty pounds a year, had underlet for the last three years at a hundred and ten."

"Lor, how sharp you are!"

"Well, I was not born in Yorkshire for nothing. I do not know of any more than one person who ever regularly took me in—that young rascal, Tom Scott, who robbed me five years ago."

"Ah, that was very shocking," said the good wife soothingly; "but then, you know, he was brought up in your own office."

"Why, Martia? Do you suppose, then, that he learned dishonesty there! I never expected an epigram of that sort from your mouth. I would have you to know that I could put at least a couple of thousand a year in my pocket from this Lobyear property alone, without a chance of detection, if I chose to be dishonorable."

"I am sure I never meant to call you an epigram, or any other name," cried Mrs. Fiel, astonished at this outbreak. "I only said that a breach of trust was easy for that Scott, because he had been under you for some time, and probably had the opportunities."

"Oh, that is different," said her husband, cracking an egg. It was not a tender conscience which made Mr. Fiel so touchy—for though priding himself upon keen shrewdness, he was perfectly upright and trustworthy—but the thought of Tom Scott. There is this advantage in reckoning yourself to be cleverer than the rest of the world, that, if ever you are taken in, it rankles. So the remembrance of Tom Scott always irritated him. He had taken a fancy to the sharp lad, and put him in the office, where he favored, encouraged, and trusted him more and more every year; and the result had been a cunning bit of roguery, and flight. There was one consolation: he had caught the scoundrel, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Had Tom Scott got off with impunity, his heart would have been near breaking.

"I suppose this young gentleman was quite a lad when his father went to foreign parts?" said Mrs. Fiel presently, returning to the pump-handle.

"As he is not of age yet, I suppose he must have been," replied her husband, continuing to flow.

"Was he educated in England before he went out to his father?"

"I don't know. Mr. Lobyear never mentioned him before. I have written regularly to advise him how his affairs stood, and he has from time to time briefly acknowledged my letters, declaring himself satisfied, telling me to do what I thought best, saying where he wished his remittances sent, and now and then requesting me to undertake certain commissions for him connected with his pursuits, but not at all with my business. However, as he has always behaved very handsomely, I have done my best to oblige him, and mean to do so still, though his present job is rather a delicate affair, and quite out of my line; what I call a regular bit of diplomacy."

"Ah?"

"Yes. It seems that the young man has inherited his father's fancy for a roving life, though not his scientific tastes. He has been living in Borneo for some years, sailing about with expeditions against the pirates, and I don't know what all. Mr. Lobyear, senior, went to China from Japan a year and a half ago; and his son joined him at Hongkong, where he intimated a desire to go to England for a while, and have a spell of comfortable living. The father was willing enough to let him do so, and gave him a letter of credit to me, and he started in one of the tea sailing-ships. But after he had sailed Mr. Lobyear, senior, received information from a friend that his son's principle reason for desiring to visit England was the hope of meeting with an adventuress, whose acquaintance he had made at Calcutta, and whom, in the ardor of a first passion, he desired to marry. The lady had other views at the time; but had since smiled by letter on his suit; and she is a most undesirable wife for him. This news having come to me by steamer, has of course long preceeded the youngster's actual arrival; and my mission is to prevent the marriage. This can be done with comparative ease while he is a minor; but he will come of age in eight months, and it would be poor success merely to delay matters for that time. I hope to break it off altogether."

"Exactly. And don't you think that if he were thrown into the society of an innocent, accomplished, and attractive girl his infatuation for this creature would the sooner be got over?"

"Well, well; send for Sarah if you like; she would be leaving anyhow at the end of the quarter. Only, don't put her up to thinking this youngster a very great catch, for his father may have other children and older ones, for aught I know. Or he may spend all his money in building pagodas, or aquariums, or black-beetle museums; or in fitting out expeditions to discover the South Pole, which really ought to have a turn, after all the fuss made about the North. I am not by any means sure that it is a good thing, Martha."

As Mr. Fiel uttered these last words, he looked at his watch, and then took a cigar out of his case; whereupon Mrs. Fiel brushed his hat, and brought it to him, together with a light. Something like a wife! And ere a man could cry: "Conductor, hold!" the City Atlas had devoured him up.

It is one thing for a sailing ship to be telegraphed, and another for it to arrive in port. A heavy gale tantalised the crew and passengers of the *Chipe-how*, and it was a week before Mr. Fiel and his client's son met, by which time the accomplished Sarah was safely established under the paternal roof; for her mother thought the lawyer exaggerated the chances against the young man's inheriting a good fortune, and stuck to her little intrigue. It is certain that she herself overestimated her daughter's attractions. Sarah was a good girl enough, but commonplace, and not beautiful; a pellet hardly calculated to drive out another very firmly fixed in the pop gun heart of a lover.

However, the designing mother and unwitting daughter had a fair chance, for young Lobyear accepted the offer of hospitality made him by Mr. Fiel, and established himself in their house until he could look about him. Travel in hot climates had matured the young man, whom you would have taken for five-and twenty. It had likewise tanned him, and his face and hands were so dark that Mrs. Fiel was induced to make inquiries about the nationality of his mother; but as her husband had never known anything of Mr. Lobyear before he put his affairs in his hands, on going out to the East, and was even ignorant, until quite lately, of the very existence of this son, she could not get much satisfactory information out of him. So she concluded that Mr. Lobyear senior's oriental tastes were not confined to the fauna and flora; and the deep blackness of the young's man hair, eyebrows and long, drooping, silky moustache certainly tended to confirm her theory. His manners were not very good. There was an evident restraint about him; and if in an unguarded moment he gave nature her head he become boisterous and vulgar. He was very careful, however, and only broke out once or twice, recovering himself almost immediately. He seemed to find that the safest plan was to spoon Sarah, and devoted himself to her so assiduously the first evening that Mr. Fiel listened to his wife's statement of *pros* and *cons* with seriousness that night.

"I have no doubt his father means well by him at present," said he, "or he would hardly show so much anxiety about his contracting an unfavorable marriage as to give me almost *carte blanche* in the cost of preventing it. Neither would he name so handsome a sum as sixty pounds a month for expenses, if he intended to leave him penniless at his death. But this is all conjecture."

"But rather strong, surely, dear; and he is certainly smitten with Sarah," said Mrs. Fiel.

"Don't you be too sure of that. Very likely he carries on with everything in a petticoat, or out of one, in those Borneo parts, that he meets; or it may be that he is throwing dust in my eyes, to cover his intrigue with this old Calcutta friend."

Mr. Fiel felt it to be so important to prevent the young man giving him the slip, that he left his other business to the clerks, and took upon him the office of showman, whereby he made acquaintance with many London sights that he had never seen before—the interior of St. Paul's to-wit; the top of the Monument; Madame Tussaud's wax-works; and certain bewildering circular pictures, apparently seen from the inside, as if one were a figure represented, called panoramas—all of which very much interested the young man, who nevertheless owned that, on the whole, he preferred Calcutta. Mention of that city gave the lawyer an opening: he inquired if there were much society there—pleasant society? And eventually Mr. Lobyear, the son, who of course could not be expected to know his father's discovery and communication to his lawyer, took his cicerone into confidence. He adored the most charming, innocent, persecuted saint that ever excited the jealousy of a spiteful coterie. Her name was Montacute, and she was a widow without encumbrances. She had been residing in a quiet part of the Isle of Wight, but was now on her way to London; and he had received a letter that very morning directing him where to find her; so he would not trespass on Mr. Fiel's hospitality after that day. Whereabouts was Duke street, Sermyn street? The complacent Mr. Fiel conducted him to that neighborhood, and also, in reply to further questions, gave him an outline of the steps it was necessary for him to take before a gentleman and lady, inclined that way, could be joined together in holy matrimony. There could be no harm done in affording him such scraps of information: the first cabman passing would have driven him to the address, and the charming widow probably had license and banns formalities at her fingers' ends.

"Of course, you are of age?" he threw in at the end.

"I believe my father would say I was some months short of it," replied the young man carelessly; "but really his evidence is so little to be treated in any matter not connected with plants or insects, that I mean to give myself the benefit of the doubt. That's good law, eh?"

Mr. Fiel proposed a bachelor's dinner at his club that day, and entertained his guest all that evening with caustic observations upon widows, and the dangers to which young men were exposed from beautiful sirens, whose antecedents would not bear strict examination, illustrated with numerous apposite anecdotes, which the young man seemed to enjoy heartily. But he would not apply them to his own case; so that, at last, the lawyer was forced to be more explicit, and with much apology asked whether the young man knew who the late Mr. Montacute was, and under what circumstances the fair widow came to be alone and unprotected in Calcutta? But the ardent lover would not listen to a hint reflecting upon the object of his affections, and got so excited and angry that Mr. Fiel dropped the subject at once. Where was the use of talking sense to a man who declared that, if all the world swore to anything which his mistress denied, he should take her word in preference to the united oath? To expose his game by showing the paternal letter empowering him to forbid the marriage would have been stupid indeed at present; that must be kept as the very last resource, when, combined with considerations of probable disinheritance, it might have an effect. What effect? the lawyer asked himself unflinchingly, when quiet that night. Probably that of making young Lobyear dissemble for the time, and marry his widow elsewhere, unknown to the lawyer. And if the agent were deceived, the bridegroom might well hope to conceal the matter from his butterfly-hunting father; at all events, far a time. Young people, especially when in love, never look far forward, but have a confidence in things turning up. Mr. Fiel owned with inward chagrin that he was at fault.

Suddenly an idea flashed upon him like an inspiration. Why not attack the woman? he had her address.

"Of course," he said aloud, turning his head on the pillow.

"What, my dear?" responded Mrs. Fiel.

"Nothing." And he went to sleep.

Next morning, young Lobyear left Mr. Fiel's house, and went to a hotel in Jermyn street.

Mr. Fiel possessed a very sharp office-boy, for, in spite of the trick which had been played him by Tom Scott, he liked sharp boys; only he never meant to give another the chance of abusing his confidence. Billy Daw was employed in minor matters alone; his master had no intention of pushing him.

This lad had already seen young Lobyear; the house in Duke street was now pointed out to him, and he was directed to watch it, and let his master know when Mr. Lobyear left it.

So Mr. Fiel waited in his club, which was close by, and Billy Daw loafed within sight of Duke street. Billy was good at loafing; he gleaned amusement and instruction from the window of a newspaper and caricature shop; studied natural history at a fishmonger's; set two boys to fight; exasperated a drunken man; procured "cuts behind" for several youngsters who were riding without paying their fare—all without losing sight of the door he was directed to watch. His report at the end of the day was, that Mr. Lobyear had left his hotel, and gone to the house in Duke Street at eleven A. M. At half-past one, a servant girl had come out with an empty dish, and returned in ten minutes with oysters. At six o'clock, Mr. Lobyear had at last come out, accompanied by a lady, and they walked together arm in arm to St. James' Hall.

"Never mind," said Mr. Fiel; "he can't stick so close as that to her for long, however desperate his condition may be. Try again to-morrow."

True enough, at twelve o'clock on the following day Billy Daw summoned his master from the club, and informed him that Mr. Lobyear had gone out for some time, and the lady was alone. Asked how he knew that his absence was not for a few minutes only, he replied that the gentleman had lit up his baccy directly he got outside the door.

Mr. Fiel wasted no time in further questioning, but hastened to the house in Duke Street, knocked and rang, and inquired for Mrs. Montacute. Yes, the servant-girl said, she lodged there, and was at home. What name? And the lawyer was ushered into the front drawing-room.

A lady with a creamy complexion and golden hair, elegantly dressed in half mourning, closed the novel she had been reading, and rose from her lounging-chair to receive him. Pretty, thought the visitor, decidely pretty; but at least ten years older than he is.

"You do not know me, madam, or the object of my visit," he said; "so I had better tell you at once that my name is Fiel, and that I am the legal adviser of Mr. Lobyear, the father of the gentleman who aspires, I believe, to the honor of your hand."

Mrs. Montacute bowed, and requested him to be seated.

"I hope you will pardon me," continued Mr. Fiel, dropping into a chair which faced the lady, and looking as conciliatory as he could, "if what I have to say should prove in any way disagreeable; I am but the mouthpiece of my client, you know. Mr. Lobyear, senior, has heard, not from his son, but through other sources, of this projected marriage, and I regret to say that he has conveyed to me his disapproval."

"O, sir!"

"His very decided disapproval. He has never had the honor and pleasure of seeing you, madam, or he would probably view the matter in a different light, and hesitate before depriving his only child of the felicity so nearly secured to him. But, unfortunately, his letter was forwarded to me from Hongkong, and he was then about to return to Japan, so that there are difficulties in the way of a personal interview."

"Really, Mr.—Mr. Fiel," said the widow, glancing at the card which had been given her, "I hardly know what to make of all this. I was certainly aware that Mr. Lobyear had a father very much devoted to various branches of natural history, who, if alive, was supposed to be somewhere in Japan: that he takes any notice of his son's affairs, or professes to exercise any authority over him, is quite a new idea to me."

"To me also, madam; and I believe it to be a very unusual proceeding on his part. But marriage is an exceptionally important thing, and as his son is under age—"

"Under age! Thomas under age! Impossible!" cried the widow.

"It is a fact, madame, but were it otherwise, it would be of no importance, since Mr. Lobyear is entirely dependent upon his father, who is determined to discontinue his allowance, and cut him out of his will, if he marries without his consent and approval."

Mrs. Montacute remained in pensive contemplation of a very pretty foot for some little time before she replied: "Excuse me for being over-cautious, Mr. Fiel; but you are an utter stranger, you know, and I should like to see the letter from Mr. Lobyear's father, if you have it about you."

"Certainly, madam," replied the lawyer. "A very natural and proper precaution on your part. I might be a rival, prompted by motives of jealousy. Here is the letter, which, however, I fear may give you pain. Evil tongues," he continued, as the widow took the document and ran her eyes rapidly over it—"evil tongues have evidently traduced you. Alas! the best and fairest cannot escape slander! Indeed the greater the merit, the more virulent the envy."

"Evidently genuine. Thank you," said the widow, returning the letter with extraordinary composure, considering how she was treated in it, and then once more fixing her gaze upon her boot, which she fidgeted about, she relapsed into silence and meditation. At length she raised her eyes slowly to the lawyer's and looking at him quietly, but very fixedly, she said, "Mr. Fiel, you have come to me treating this affair as a pure matter of business, and therefore I will not speak to you of my affections; it would prolong this interview; and probably you would not understand me. I will speak of the marriage engagement between myself and Mr. Thomas Lobyear, then, precisely as if it were a mere commercial transaction. In order to fulfil my part, I have left India, where I had a home, and have came to England to live on my meagre pension. For all his threats I consider it very unlikely that Mr. Lobyear will really disinherit his only child."

"Pardon my interrupting you, madam; nothing is more probable. The ardor with which he pursued his favorite science amounts to mania, and I fear that he would be hardly sorry for an excuse to devote his entire fortune to the building and foundation of a museum."

"There is a certain force in what you say," replied the widow calmly; "and I do not conceal from myself that it would be a very great misfortune indeed for both of us if Mr. Thomas Lobyear were to be deprived of his income upon our marriage. Still, it would be worse for me to break it off, and remain here, far from my friends, penniless."

"Nay, madam, not penniless; some compensation would be your due."

Lugete Veneres Cupidinesque—if they didn't come presently to fair up and down bargaining! The matter was finally settled thus. Mrs. Montacute was to start for New York by the next mail, Mr. Fiel taking and paying for her passage; she was to write a farewell letter to young Lobyear, breaking the match, and keeping silence about where she was going to. Mr. Fiel was to accompany her on board the ship, and then to place in her hands the sum of one thousand pounds.

When this treaty, with "No Trust" for its basis, was concluded, Mr. Fiel took his leave; and as he stepped into the street, Jack Horner alone could appreciate his sensations. Never had so delicate a case been so skillfully handled! Three days afterwards, Mr. Fiel escorted the fair widow to Liverpool; accompanied her on board the American steamer; staid with her till the last moment, gave her the thousand pounds, and returned to the bosom of his family, having himself sealed and posted a most satisfactory letter of farewell to poor young Lobyear, which was put in his hands unfastened, that he might assure himself that the contents were according to treaty.

Next day, the deserted lover came to him in a fury—storming, upbraiding, beseeching him to tell him where his charmer had flown to; threatening murder and suicide when the lawyer remained obdurate. Finally, he rushed away, declaring that he would never speak to him again.

"Yes, you will, when you want money," said Mr. Fiel, as the other banged the door behind him.

He was right. In less than a fortnight young Lobyear returned, pale, calm, and haughty, and coldly intimated that he was about to return to the East, and required funds. After some discussion about necessary expenses, passage-money, outfit, what his father usually allowed him, &c., Mr. Fiel let him have five hundred pounds, and saw him depart with infinite relief—for now the edifice of his diplomacy was crowned. Commissioned to separate a young couple, he had despatched one to the east, and the other to the west. What success could be more complete? He had always estimated his own acuteness very highly, but now he felt as if he should "strike the stars with his sublime top," as a schoolboy friend of ours once translated a familiar line of Horace. This state of extreme self-satisfaction lasted some months during which he looked forward to the letter of thanks and admiring approval which he expected from Mr. Lobyear the father.

It came a mail sooner than he expected. One morning, on entering his office, he found two foreign letters awaiting him—one from an unknown correspondent, the other in the familiar handwriting of his client in Japan. He opened this latter eagerly, and prepared for praise.

Dear Sir—I can't make out the meaning of all this rigmarole you have written to me about son and marriage. I had a son once, a lieutenant in the —th, but the poor boy fell a victim to the climate of China ten years ago. You refer to a letter of mine, dated from Hong-kong, and it is true that I was there about the time you mention, but certainly I never wrote to you during my stay. If you are in your senses, you have been grossly imposed upon by some rogue or another. I wish you would have the goodness to call upon Pinum of the British Museum, and tell him &c.—The rest all about bugs and beetles.

Mr. Fiel staggered to his desk, took out the letter he had last received, and compared it with this present one; the imitation of the handwriting was cunningly executed, but a palpable forgery. Had he entertained the ghost of a suspicion at the time, he could not have mistaken it.

It was a good hour before he partially recovered from the effects of this blow, and then, in a bewildered, mechanical way, he opened the second foreign letter. It was dated from New York, and ran thus:

Sir—When I was a clerk in your office, you tried to get too much out of me, but I managed to turn the tables, and pay myself for time and trouble expended on your behalf—that was one to me. You caught me, and got me two years—that was one to you. With the aid of my clever little wife, I have drawn about fifteen hundred and eighty pounds out of you, winning two events out of three. Never mind; it was improbable that I, who alone knew the details of your business relations with Mr. Lobyear, should have chanced upon that gentleman in Hongkong, and procured a specimen of his hand-writing; and in the walnut-stained young man, with jet-black hair and moustache, you could hardly be expected to recognize the fair, smooth-faced, red-headed Tom Scott.

P. S.—Love to Sarah. I regret that we could not square matters by a matrimonial alliance, but bigamy is not one of my little games—at present.

Mr. Fiel threw the letter on the ground, pounded it with his heel, buried his face in his hands, and in a tone of agony which might have melted the heart of his bitterest enemy, exclaimed: "Done!"

THE SOCIETY UPON THE STANISLAUS.

I reside at Table Mountain, and my name is Truthful James;
I am not up to small deceit or any sinful games;
And I'll tell in simple language what I know about the row
That broke up our society upon the Stanislaus.

But first I would remark that it is not a proper plan
For any scientific gent to whale his fellow-man,
And, if a member don't agree with his peculiar whim,
To lay for that same member for to "put a head" on him.

Now nothing could be finer or more beautiful to see
Than the first six months' proceedings of that same society,
Till Brown, of Calaveras, brought a lot of fossil bones
That he found within the tunnel near the tenement of Jones.

Then Brown he read a paper, and he reconstructed there
From those same bones an animal, that was extremely rare;
And Jones then asked the Chair for a suspension of the rules,
Till he could prove that those same bones were one of his lost mules.

Then Brown he smiled a bitter smile, and said his greatest fault
Was that he had been trespassing on Jones' family vault;
He was a most sarcastic man, this quiet Mr. Brown,
And on several occasions he had cleaned out the town.

Now I hold it is not decent for a scientific gent
To say another is an ass—at least to all intent;
Nor should the individual who happens to be meant
Reply by heaving rocks at him to any great extent.

Then Abner Dean, of Angels, raised a point of order, when
A chunk of old red sandstone took him in the abdomen,
He smiled a kind of sickly smile, and curled up on the floor,
And the subsequent proceedings interested him no more.

Then, in less time than I write it, every member did engage
In a warfare with the remnants of a palaeozoic age,
And the way they heaved those fossils in their anger was a sin,
Till the skull of an old mammoth caved the head of Thompson in.

And this is all I have to say of these improper games,
For I lived at Table Mountain, and my name is Truthful James;
And I've told in simple language what I know about the row
That broke up our society upon the Stanislaus.
[Harte.

A Great Preacher—Sketch of Dr. Sehon.

[From Memphis Appeal].

Rev. Dr. Sehon, of the Louisville delegation to the General Methodist Conference, is certainly one of those most calculated by his stately bearing, courtly manners and inspiring presence to attract the attention of spectators loitering about the assembly place of the Conference. He is six feet in hight. His physical proportions are simply magnificent, and the head that crowns this Norman body is worthy, in its dimensions and contents, of the frame which nature provided for its support. There is a quick elasticity in Dr. Sehon's step, a vivacity ever breathed from his strongly marked expressive face, and a ruddy glow of health, which make him the very impersonation of vigorous manhood. He is sixty-two years of age, but there are men as old in that Conference who have not seen forty-five years wax and wane. Dr. Sehon speaks with great fluency and eloquence. He is ever in earnest, and Demosthenes meant "earnestness", S. S. Prentiss used to assert, when the great Athenian said that eloquence was "action." There is vigor of thought as well as of utterance in Dr. Sehon's speeches, and he is deemed by many of his brethren one of the ablest divines connected with the potent Methodist organization. He was born in Marsfield, Hardy county, Virginia, so an old pamphlet tells the story, and spent his earliest years about Clarksburg. In his early youth he became a Christian church-member, and immediately after leaving college entered the Christian ministry. The ablest sermon, though he has pronounced many full of thought and eloquence, is that defined by his daily life, and words, and acts. He does not wear a scowl upon his face; he does not look like a victim, led away to perpetual crucifixion; on the contrary, there is ever a smile upon his genial face. He is full of *bon hommie*, and by a resistless winning, charming manner, he wins and attracts all men by his felicitous modes of thinking, conversation and action. He is welcomed everywhere, among lawyers, editors, doctors and trades-people, a veritable Alcibiades in the readiness with which he adapts himself to the tastes and habitudes of thought of those with whom he is brought in contact. Alcibiades became a Spartan and the worst enemy of his country: but Dr. Sehon, in all his intellectual transformations, is still the devout Christian minister and elegant gentleman.

He entered the Christian ministry about forty years ago, and from that time forward has never faltered in the discharge of every task imposed by his obligations as a minister of the Methodist Church. In 1830, or about that time, Dr. Sehon was stationed in Cincinnati, and for years was connected with that Conference. He was afterwards transferred to the St. Louis Methodist Church. In fact, he has been stationed in St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati, and we would gladly have him, for an indefinite period, in Memphis. Rotation in office is the rule of Methodism, and we would be gratified, we outsiders, to have Dr. Sehon, "rotated" in this direction.

Dr. Sehon was a member of the ever memorable Methodist Conference of 1844, when wedges were driven down deeply between the North and South. Dr. S. was then a delegate from Ohio, but steadily voted and acted with the South. Our readers will remember that in this Conference of 1844 the case of Bishop Andrew, as a slave-holder, was considered. From that time forth Dr. Sehon has labored steadily in Southern churches, with which he is allied in fortune, fame and affection. In 1850, as we learned from published reports, Dr. Sehon was chosen Missionary Secretary of the Church, and in that responsible position he continued to act until 1868, when his resignation was accepted. At present Dr. Sehon is stationed in Louisville, and is a representative of that city in the General Conference.

THE FATE OF A FIGHTING DOG.

A man he owned a terrier dorg—
A bob-tailed onery cuss—
And that there purp got that there man
In many an ugly muss;
For the man he was on his muscle,
And the dorg was on his bite,
So to kick that dorg goned animile
Was sure to raise a fight.

A woman owned a Thomas cat,
That fit at fifteen pound;
And other cats got up and slid
When that there cat was round.
The man and his dorg came along one day,
Where the woman she did dwell;
And the purp he growled ferociously,
Then went for the cat like ——.

He tried to chaw the neck of the cat,
But the cat he wouldn't be chawed;
So he lit on the back of that there dorg,
And bit and clawed! and clawed!
Oh, the hair it flew! and the purp he yo'ed!
As the claws went into his hide,
And chunks of flesh were peeled from his back,
Then he flummuxed, and kicked, and died!

The man he ripped, and cussed, and swore,
As he gathered a big brickbat,
That he would be durned eventually
If he didn't kill that cat!
But the woman allowed she'd be blessed if she did!
And snatched up an old shot-gun,
Which she fired, and peppered his diaphram
With bird-shot number one.

They toted him home on a window blind,
And the doctor cured him up;
But he never was known to fight again,
Or to own another purp.
Folks may turn up their snoots at this here rhyme,
I don't care a cuss for that!
All I wanted to show is, that fighting dorgs
May tackle the wrong Tom cat.

Three Poets in a Puzzle.

I led the horse to the stable, when a fresh perplexity arose. I removed the harness without any difficulty, but after many strenuous attempts, I could not remove the collar. In despair, I called for assistance, when aid soon drew near. Mr. Wordsworth brought his ingenuity into exercise, but after several unsuccessful efforts he relinquished the achievement as a thing altogether impracticable. Mr. Coleridge now tried his hand, but showed no more grooming skill than his predecessor; for, after twisting the poor horse's neck almost to strangulation, and to the great danger of his eyes, he gave up the useless task, pronouncing that the horse's head must have grown (gout or dropsy,) since the collar was put on, for he said it was downright impossibility for such a huge *os frontis* to pass through so narrow a collar! Just at this moment a servant girl came near, and understanding the cause of our consternation: "La," master, said she, "you don't go about the work in the right way. You should do this," when turning the collar completely upside down, she slipped it off in a moment, to our great humiliation and wonderment, each satisfied afresh that there were heights of knowledge in the world, which we had not yet attained.
—Cottle's Life of Coleridge.

Grasshoppers in Utah.

[Salt Lake Cor. Sacramento Union.]

For four seasons the grasshoppers have hatched out in countless swarms, have lived on the surrounding vegetation until fully developed, and then have wafted themselves in clouds over the Territory, doing a vast amount of damage. Farmers are discouraged, particularly in the northern part of the Territory, where they have suffered the most, for myriads of the black, ugly-looking little insects—as they appear in the first stages after hatching out—are hopping and swarming around, in many places covering everything green, and blighting the vegetation on which they touch. There is something poisonous in their bite, and a dark-colored, slimy fluid, which they emit, seems to have a similar effect. The ways that Mormon farmers have tried to overcome the invaders have been many, but the hosts of the enemy are so numerous that the destruction of a few millions does not seem to diminish them. They have been swept together in heaps and burned; driven into streams and caught in gunny sacks by hundreds of bushels, and then buried deep under the earth; but all is of no use, the plague continues. Had it not been for this, there never was a brighter prospect for an abundant harvest in Utah, of fruit, grain and vegetables, than there is at present.

A Floral Curiosity.

[From the Stockton (California) Herald.]

A gentleman from the country, whose name we did not learn, brought to Williams & Moore, to-day, a floral freak which we have no doubt will astonish the most profound botanist. It is a white rose which grew on an apple-tree. The tree and rose-bush grew close together, and it is supposed that the latter so impregnated the tender bud as it was about to bloom as to transform it into a rose. So complete is the transformation, that the stem, and even the flavor, is similar to that of a rose, some of the inner petals only having the tint of the apple blossom. The effect is somewhat novel, to see a full-blown white rose actually growing in the midst of a cluster of large apple leaves. The curiosity was sent to San Francisco for the inspection and comment of some of the scientific societies.

ISN'T it too bad that Mr. Scheuck's mail-coach tariff and quousque tandem should be beaten by a mere post-pony canter?—[N. Y. World.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY EVENING, May 21, 1870.

The week closes with some complaint of scarcity of currency, though the banks are still in a condition to meet promptly the wants of depositors and regular borrowers. First-class names, however, are required and considerable paper is forced to the street.

There is ample offering of Eastern exchange between banks to-day; the rate was 1-5 discount, the ruling rate was ¼ discount buying and par selling.

The gold market has ruled steady and the premium closed at 114¼.

In commercial affairs there have been no developments during the day calculated to attract special attention. Only a moderate business has been transacted in the general market, although for goods of prime necessity a fair jobbing demand has been reported.

A large business in leaf tobacco has been done, the sales for the week reaching nearly two thousand hogsheads, the market closing a shade weaker than last week.

The tone of the cotton market is rather discouraging to holders.

The provision market continues to rule firm, and prices are reported well maintained, though the tone of advices is not as encouraging as for several days.

The flour market is very firm, and dealers anticipate an advance. Prices in other markets have advanced, and millers are disposed to withhold supplies unless better prices can be obtained.

In grain the market is steady, though shelled corn is a shade lower than ruled during the early part of the week. Oats, rye, barley and wheat are steady.

The grocery market is steady, with a fair demand for leading articles.

The weather continues warm for the season, but favorable for agricultural interests, and the crop prospects in every direction are flattering.

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1870.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Judge of the County Court,
JUDGE W. B. HOKE.

For Clerk of the County Court,
CHARLES M. THRUSTON.

For County Attorney,
ALBERT S. WILLIS.

For Sheriff of Jefferson County,
CAPT. JOHN M. MARTIN.

For County Assessor,
JOHN HARRISON.

For Coroner of Jefferson County,
CONRAD J. WEBER.

For County Surveyor,
JOHN ROBB.

For Jailer of Jefferson County,
AMBROSE E. CAMP.

For Judge of the City Court,
J. HOP. PRICE.

For Clerk of the City Court,
JOHN C. LORAN.

For Marshal of the City Court,
PAT. DILLON.

For Prosecuting Attorney of the City Court,
FRANK HAGAN.

TELEGRAMS.

Gold closed yesterday at 114¾.

Several cases of highway robbery are reported in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston yesterday.

Mace and Allen gave a sparing exhibition at the new Memphis Theater last night.

The decision of the court-martial in the case of Commander Upshur has been referred to the Solicitor of the Navy Department.

Hendricks & Brothers' shingle factory, and Bowler & Maher's foundry adjoining, in Cleveland, Ohio, were destroyed by fire on Friday night. Loss estimated at about $20,000.

During the storm on Friday several houses in Bound Brook, New Jersey, including the railroad depot, were struck by lightning, and a farmer named Robert Menifield killed, and his son badly injured.

Dr. John Christian Keener, who was elected Bishop by the Methodist District General Conference in Memphis yesterday, is a native of Baltimore, and at present editor of the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The following are the internal revenue returns in New York for April: Railroads, $1,111,616; stages, $946,891; ferries, $79,817; lotteries, 25,1[illegible]; theaters, etc., $388,941. During the month 185,686,246 feet of gas was consumed.

General Jordan is forming an American legion for Cuban service, which will be armed with Remington rifles. Arrangements have been made for shipping arms to a neutral point and then transferring them to Cuban insurgents.

The trial of Charles Shultz, for attempting to murder his wife by cutting her throat with a razor, was concluded in Hudson county, New Jersey, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, on Friday. The jury rendered a verdict of assault. The prisoner was fined and discharged.

Charles Francis Adams and Gen. Quincy of Massachusetts, Nathaniel Thayer of Boston, President Elliott of Howard University, Col. Coats, President of the Missouri river, Fort Scott, and Gulf railroad, and other distinguished gentlemen were in Fort Scott, Kansas, on Friday. After a brief visit they returned to Kansas City, Mo.

Venezuela advices to May 9th report the success of the rebels under Guesman Blanco on the 27th of last month. After three days' hard fighting the insurgents succeeded in occupying the capital. Houses and stores were sacked, and robberies were carried on to a fearful extent by the soldiers of the victorious party. For a long time Blanco has been plotting to secure the overthrow of the established government, and he has apparently succeeded in his efforts.

Congressional.

The Senate was in continuous session from Friday until Saturday morning, chiefly in consideration of the bill to enforce the Fifteenth amendment. The Senate bill was finally substituted for the House bill and passed by a vote of 43 to 8.

In the House a number of petitions were presented, including one to make greenbacks receivable for all dues and other taxes collected by the Government. Mr. Cox asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the Judiciary Committee to report back the eight-hour law for laborers and workmen in Government employ, but it was objected to. The bill to increase the salary of the Minister to China was tabled. A bill authorizing the Secretary of State to cause the remains of General Asboth, late Minister to the Argentine Confederation, and General Steadman, late Consul to Santiago de Cuba, to be removed to the United States, the former to be interred in the National Cemetery at Arlington, was passed. In the Louisiana contested election case of Newsham against Ryan, the seat was given to the former by a vote of 78 to 75. A reconsideration was moved for the purpose of declaring the seat vacant. Mr. Cox said he would prefer vacancy to usurpation. There being signs of filibustering, a motion to adjourn prevailed.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Kentucky Club.

The Kentucky Club, which is composed of some of the most elegant gentlemen of the city, had a pleasant reunion at its rooms on Third street last evening. On this occasion the new summer garden in the rear of the building was opened for the first time, and the event was celebrated with feast and glee. This new garden is a happy acquisition to the comforts and conveniences offered to the members of the club. It is out in the open air and will prove a cool and refreshing retreat during the hot evenings of the summer. Last night it was beautifully illuminated with Chinese lanterns and enlivened with excellent music. It is the intention of the club to have this garden open three or four evenings in each week, on which occasion the "Italian Harpers" will discourse most excellent music. Refreshments of every kind are always at hand, and the club means to make its garden a much more acceptable place of resort for its members than the public beer-houses and bar-rooms, where vicious and degrading influences are so often found.

The Haydn Society.

The vocal and instrumental concert to be given by the Haydn Society, at Weisiger Hall, on Thursday evening, will be an enjoyable entertainment. The members of the Haydn orchestra are all professionals, and, in their specialties, are among the finest musicians of the city, while the vocalists are some of the best amateurs. The programme, which will be found elsewhere, includes a number of excellent selections, among which is Haydn's First Mass, in b flat, to be rendered with full chorus and full orchestral accompaniment. The last rehearsal was very promising indeed, and, judging from it, we haven't the least doubt of the success of this talented society on the occasion of its first appearance in public. The sale of seats for the concert will begin at Faulds's music store to-morrow morning. Such efforts as these, aside from their intrinsic worth, deserve the support of the public for the sake of the influence they exert in the advancement of musical art in the community.

Mr. Wastell's Juvenile Ball.

Mr. Wastell's seventeenth annual juvenile ball takes place in the hall of the Central Skating Rink, in Weisiger block, to-morrow evening. Mr. Wastell has been long and favorably known as a teacher of the Terpsichorean art in this city, and his annual exhibitions have always been real treats in their way that were looked forward to with interest both by old and young. The dancing on this occasion will be excellent, as usual, while the music is worthy of especial mention. It will be furnished by Mons. Pedigram, which is surety enough. The announcement will be seen elsewhere.

The New German Theater.

Since the opening of the elegant summer garden theater at Turner Hall it has been the principal resort for the citizens of the East-end, both German and American. There is no doubt of its success, if managed throughout the season as it has commenced. There are five stars which shine brilliantly as they each come in view. To-night will be played "Dr. Faust's Magic Cap" and "The Highwayman's Home in the Forest."

Miss Finley's Exhibition.

Next Wednesday night the public should remember that Miss Finley's dancing class will give an exhibition of the art in all its varieties at Weisiger Hall. This will be one of the best entertainments of the season, as all who know Miss Finley will gladly testify. Tickets can be had at Will S. Hays & Co.'s music store until the doors are open at the hall.

Glover's Rink.

Saturday night seems to be the fashionable night for skating in Louisville, and as a result the rink was crowded last night. Everybody enjoyed themselves, and left the rink sorry that time had flown so rapidly. The elegant music and graceful skating combined, in one hall, working in unison, is a feature suggestive only in itself. One must see to appreciate it.

Prof. Lurton's Concert.

The announcement of Prof. Lurton's concert will be found in another column. It will be a recherche affair. Those having tickets can exchange them for reserved seats at Tripp's music store, where seats will be for sale during the week. The concert comes off at Weisiger Hall on Friday evening.

The Minerva Society.

The Minerva Society give a dramatic performance at Woodland Garden on Wednesday evening, which will be followed by a ball. Such entertainments at such cool retreats are delightful pastimes these warm evenings.

Fine Portraits.

We notice on exhibition at Fitch & Lindsey's portraits of several well-known citizens of Louisville, which are from the brush of the eminent artist, W. Ver Bryck, and which certainly equal in portraiture anything we have seen for some time. Mr. Ver Bryck possesses that rare genius which places him amongst the first artists of the country. These portraits possess great merit, and are well worth going to see.

Motion for Bail Overruled.

In the Circuit Court on yesterday, the motion for bail in the case against Geo. Anstedt, charged with the murder of James Stewart, a negro, on the 18th day of December past, was overruled, and the prisoner remanded back to jail.

LOUISVILLE, May 21, 1870.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

I desire, through your columns, most respectfully to express my thanks to the delegates to the Democratic Convention for their cordial support, resulting in my nomination for the office of Jailer of Jefferson county; and to pledge my earnest support to all the nominees of that convention and the good of the party.

Yours, respectfully, AMBROSE E. CAMP.

THE CONVENTION.

City and County Fully Represented.

Candidates for all the Offices Nominated.

A SPIRITED SESSION.

The Democratic Convention yesterday was the occasion of great excitement among the Democracy, the candidates and their friends. Early in the morning Jefferson street, near the Court-house, was crowded with the office-seekers, the delegates and others, who devoted the precious time of this world to electioneering for themselves or those in whom they were interested. Little knots here and there discussed the chances of success of this or that man, looking generally, however, from their own standpoint and their own partialities or prejudice. One fellow figured it down to a dot that "Jack Conn would be nominated for Clerk;" another was equally confident that Charley Thruston would win; and yet another was willing to bet his pile on Jno. Thatcher, and so on throughout the list of candidates. The contest for Jailer, like that for Clerk, excited very great interest, not alone from the large emoluments, but also from the activity of those who were struggling for the prize. The prevailing idea was that the race was between Jeff. Williams, Ambrose E. Camp and Andy Musselman. There were others who had warm friends, but the interest centered in these three. The ballots subjoined show how correct were the estimation of the strength of each aspirant. At the appointed hour, 10 o'clock, the crowd proceeded to the Circuit Court room of the Court-house, which was soon filled.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The proceedings were opened by calling Mr. W. B. Hamilton to the chair.

Mr. Hamilton said it was unnecessary to state the object of the meeting, as it was known to all, and requested that prompt and strict attention be given while the convention was organizing.

Mr. V. P. Armstrong nominated Mr. A. O. Brannin for permanent President. Mr. C. R. Long nominated Mr. W. B. Hamilton.

At the earnest request of Mr. Hamilton Mr. Long withdrew his name. The name of Mr. Brannin was also withdrawn.

Mr. Wm. Mix moved to appoint a committee of five on organization and credentials. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Mix, Oliver Lucas, Henry C. Underwood, Henry A. Shaeffer and C. M. Summers were appointed Secretaries.

The chair appointed Messrs. C. R. Long, W. D. C. Whipps, Dr. Wm. Postlethwaite, R. G. Vance, and G. W. Anderson the committee on permanent organization.

Mr. V. P. Armstrong moved that the delegates from the respective wards and precincts be requested to take seats together. Adopted.

The committee on permanent organization made a partial report as follows, and asked for further time.

For Permanent President, A. O. Brannin; Vice President, E. J. Hikes; Secretaries, the gentlemen already appointed.

The committee also recommended that the chair appoint a committee of five on credentials.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Brannin took the chair amid immense applause, and returned his profound acknowledgments for the honor conferred upon him by the large and intelligent audience present. The occasion was one of great importance, and he felt incompetent to discharge the duties of the responsible position conferred upon him, but would endeavor to do so to the extent of his ability. He was not a parliamentarian. He had presided over small deliberative bodies in his own rough way, and he hoped that the convention would assist him in the discharge of his duties. He urged harmonious action, and especially urged that the convention select only men of integrity and ability. The cardinal principles of the Democratic party were to give peace and order to the land, and to promote the public good. The convention met not as an isolated body, but as a part of the great Democratic party of the country—the only party which, in the last nine years, had stood by the Constitution of Kentucky and of the United States. He urged the delegates to throw aside all personal feeling and prejudice, and nominate only the best men.

On motion Lieut. Doyle, R. A. Seay and Ed. Hughes were appointed Sergeants-at-Arms to clear the room of all but authorized delegates, and instructed in case of conflict in regard to the right of any person to remain in the room to report his name to the President for decision.

The Chair appointed Messrs. C. R. Long, W. C. D. Whipps, R. G. Vance, G. W. Anderson, and Dr. Wm. Postlewaite a committee on credentials.

The committee on rules and permanent organization made the following report:

RULES OF GOVERNMENT.

We the undersigned, committee appointed on permanent organization and rules for the government of this convention, report as follows:

First—The delegates of each ward and precinct shall sit as near together as practicable, and with the southern half of the room, with the space used by the bar and the jury, be occupied exclusively by the delegates and officers of the convention.

Second—That the selection of candidates shall be by a viva-voce vote, and a majority of all the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice, and the manner of voting shall be as follows: The delegates of each precinct in the county and ward in the city shall select one of their members as spokesman, and as each precinct of the county or ward of the city is called by the secretary of the Convention, the spokesman of his respective precinct or ward shall announce the vote of his ward or precinct.

Third—After the second vote for each respective office, the candidate receiving the lowest number of votes shall be dropped, and so on each successive vote until a nomination is made, or in case of a tie vote, the vote shall be retaken until a decision is made.

Fourth—Nominations shall be made as follows:
1. Judge County Court.
2. Clerk County Court.
3. County Attorney.
4. Sheriff of Jefferson county.
5. Assessor of Jefferson county.
6. Coroner of Jefferson county.
7. Surveyor of Jefferson county.
8. Jailer of Jefferson county.

Fifth—That the delegate nominating or presenting the name of any candidate for any of the above offices in so doing shall pledge the candidate nominated by him to abide and support the nominees of the Convention, and all delegates to this Convention pledge the same.

Sixth—That nominations for all of the above named offices shall remain open until a selection is made.

Seventh—And in precincts where alternates have been elected, if a vacancy occurs in said precinct having so elected said alternates, the alternate that received the highest number of votes in his respective precinct shall fill said vacancy or vacancies.

Eighth—Where alternates have not been elected the delegates in attendance shall cast the vote of their precinct.

C. R. LONG,
W. C. D. WHIPPS,
R. G. VANCE,
G. W. ANDERSON,
WM. POSTLETHWAITE.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

EXTRA DELEGATES.

Mr. G. W. Anderson, from the Eleventh ward, reported that that ward had elected twenty-four delegates, while, according to the basis adopted by the Executive Committee, it was entitled to only twenty-two. California, a precinct established since the election of 1868, had elected two delegates, and considered themselves entitled to representation.

The Chairman ruled that the matter properly belonged to the Committee on Credentials, and it was so referred.

The Chairman of the Eighth ward delegation announced that W. W. Smith, the alternate who received the highest number of votes, had been admitted to the delegation in place of Dr. Crowe, absent.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

The Committee on Credentials reported 223 delegates—175 from the city and 48 from the county—as entitled to seats.

Springdale Precinct, in the county, and the Third Precinct of the Eleventh Ward, in the city, had been established since the election in 1868, and adopted by the Executive Committee as a basis of representation, but they had sent delegates, and, as the committee presumed that a full representation was desired, they reported in favor of said delegates. The report was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman then declared that nominations were in order.

The following gentlemen were put in nomination for the office of County Judge, with the following result:

JUDGE OF THE COUNTY COURT.

W. B. Hoke	190
Jeff. Brown	24

Mr. Hoke, having received a majority of the votes cast, was, upon motion, unanimously declared the choice of the convention.

The following gentlemen were nominated for the office of County Clerk, and the balloting resulted as follows:

CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT.

	1st Bal.	2d Bal.	3d Bal.	4th Bal.
Will L. Clarke	14	17	13	19
C. M. Thruston	95	102	107	114
T. J. Conn	50	51	58	59
John Thatcher	42	36	33	31
C. B. Shepherd	9	14	12	drpd
Th. E. Massey	0	drpd	—	—
Jas. Guthrie	2	0	drpd	—

Mr. Thruston having received a majority of all the votes cast upon the fourth ballot, was, upon motion, unanimously declared the nominee of the convention. The announcement was received with shouts of applause.

Complaints having been made that candidates and others were in that portion of the room allotted to the use of the Convention, the President requested such persons to leave. The request was only partially heeded, and this was a continued source of annoyance during the remainder of the session.

Nominations for the office of County Attorney were next in order, and the balloting resulted as follows:

COUNTY ATTORNEY.

NAMES.	1st Ballot	2d Ballot	3d Ballot	4th Ballot	5th Ballot	6th Ballot	7th Ballot
Frank Maguire	43	51	61	63	72	83	103
Jas. T. Bramlette	1	0	0	dpd	..	..	..
A. S. Willis	61	64	59	78	90	98	119
J. J. Allpott	8	3	0	dpd	..	..	..
J. G. Wilson	26	26	20	dpd	..	..	..
R. A. Jones	23	22	25	22	dpd	..	..
N. A. Humber	31	28	25	24	21	dpd	..
W. R. Abbott	29	29	29	36	41	42dpd	

Mr. Willis having received a majority of the votes cast was, upon motion, unanimously declared the choice of the convention.

The nominations for Sheriff resulted as follows:

SHERIFF.

	1st Ballot.	2d Ballot.	3d Ballot.
J. M. Martin	106	111	140
J. B. Parks	44	53	45
W. H. Able	28	25	16
Thos. Shanks	27	27	20
H. N. Goose	13	8	1

At the end of the second ballot the vote was incorrectly called, and John M. Martin was declared the nominee amid the wildest enthusiasm. The mistake was soon corrected, and upon the third ballot, he having received a majority of the votes, he was, upon motion, declared the unanimous choice of the convention.

The nominations and balloting for Assessor were as follows:

COUNTY ASSESSOR.

	1st Bal.	2d Bal.
John Harrison	106	148
J. F. Newkirk	32	20
H. S. Garr	36	24
W. H. Shively	6	7
J. P. Harris	6	1
T. W. Moore	22	18
P. S. Bland	9	5

Mr. Harrison was, upon motion, declared unanimously elected.

The race for Coroner was a spirited one, and resulted as follows:

CORONER OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

	1st Bal.	2d Bal.	3d Bal.
R. A. Shadburne	56	61	48
J. K. Lane	4	3	0
J. J. O'Reilly	30	32	34
J. B. Edelen	12	4	1
G. Scott Jones	5	0	drop'd.
C. J. Weber	62	81	108
T. L. McDermott	1	2	drop'd.
W. B. Bland	6	4	2
J. F. Kellar	26	14	12

Mr. Weber having received a majority of the votes cast was, upon motion, declared to be the unanimous choice of the convention.

The nominations and balloting for County Surveyor were as follows:

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

John Robb	119
A. W. Randolph	97

Mr. Robb, upon motion, was declared the unanimous choice of the convention.

ALMOST A ROW.

The contest for Jailer of Jefferson county was the most exciting of the convention, and very nearly caused the convention to break up in a general row. After the first ballot the names of Henry Wibben and H. T. Figg were withdrawn. On the third, the name of John Jarvis was withdrawn.

At this juncture, Mr. C. R. Long rose and said there was one element of the Democratic party which was dissatisfied, and thought they were entitled to some representation among the list of candidates, and nominated Mr. A. Rammers. If a bomb-shell had exploded in the room, it would not have created greater excitement. In a moment almost the entire convention were upon their feet and the wildest excitement prevailed. Cries and yells of "go on," "get down," "Rammers," "Musselman," etc., were heard on every side. In vain the Chairman called for order. Mr. Long mounted the bar and demanded to be heard. Some of the delegates and a large number of persons, spectators on the outside of the railing, attempted to prevent him from speaking by cries of "get down," and by cheering for Musselman. A motion to adjourn was laid upon the table, and after wrangling for some minutes, comparative quiet was restored. The name of Mr. Pearson was withdrawn. On the fourth ballot the name of Mr. Bunce was dropped and all the others withdrawn except Camp and Musselman, when the former was elected by a very handsome majority. The following are the ballots:

JAILER OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

	1st bal.	2d bal.	3d bal.	4th bal.
J. H. Bunce	10	6	3	dropped
A. E. Camp	40	53	68	124
Jeff. Williams	28	32	34	dr.
M. W. Ferguson	7	6	4	dr.
H. T. Figg	16	dr.	..	..
A. J. Musselman	68	72	89	92
H. Wibben	9	dr.		
P. Bannon	3			
W. J. Robards	10	10	dr.	
J. Swindler	11	8	5	dr.
J. Jarvis	8	7	dr.	
E. A. Pearson	8	7	dr.	
J. Young	1	0	dr.	
D. S. Martin	10	5	dr.	
A. Rammers	—	—	14	

Mr. Ambrose E. Camp, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared the choice of the convention.

The county delegation then adjourned, and the city delegation proceeded to ballot for candidates, a motion to adjourn having in the mean time been laid upon the table. The following is the result:

JUDGE OF THE CITY COURT.

Names.	1st bal	2d bal	3d bal	4th bal
J. R. Dupuy	25	34	33	16
J. D. Duncan	12	3	dropped	
J. P. Harbeson	19	16	8	drop'd
J. Hop Price	60	68	80	92
J. B. Read	31	41	50	63
J. Clement	00	00	dropped	
W. J. Heady	00	00	dropped	
R. W. Hays	14	8	3	drop'd
M. A. Walker	00	0	1	drop'd

Mr. Price was declared the choice of the convention.

CLERK OF THE CITY COURT.

	1st ballot.	2d ballot.	3d ballot.
G. C. Shadburne	19	19	8
W. A. Cooke	16	12	1
J. M. Vaughan	3	1	dropped.
J. P. Chambers	16	12	4
Will Horan	36	28	28
J. L. Brady	26	26	28
J. Williamson	2	1	dropped.
J. C. Loran	56	76	100

Mr. John C. Loran having received a majority, he was, upon motion, declared the unanimous choice of the convention.

MARSHAL OF THE CITY COURT.

	1st. ballot.	2d. ballot.
Pat. Dillon	79	103
Alex. Gilmore	51	50
H. C. Russell	12	3
J. T. Kelly	2	0
J. Cratlie	10	2
W. S. Roberts	8	2
H. C. Thomas	9	5

Mr. Pat. Dillon was declared the unanimous choice of the convention.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY CITY COURT.

	1st Bal.	2d Bal.	3d Bal.	4th Bal.
W. G. Reasor	34	31	33	29
W. L. Jackson	33	34	42	49
F. Hagan	54	67	76	90
F. G. Dannecker	20	19	withdrawn.	
P. Kennedy	19	17	13	withdrawn
M. C. Lieber	9	3	dropped.	

Mr. Frank Hagan having received a majority of the votes cast, upon motion, he was declared the unanimous choice of the convention.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are hereby tendered to Mr. A. O. Brannin, President, for the able manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of the convention, and to the several Secretaries and Sergeants-at-Arms for their valuable services rendered in the dispatch of the business of the convention.

Nominations for all the offices having been made there was no further business before the convention and it adjourned at 9 p. m., having been in session eleven hours.

Notwithstanding there was some disorder in the convention the selections made were very satisfactory to a large majority of the convention, and there appeared to be a universal willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to heartily support its nominees.

RELIGIOUS.

A List of the Appointments for the Members of the General Assembly To-day.

An interesting feature of to-day's exercises in the churches will be the sermons of the ministers now in attendance upon the sessions of the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church. The Committee on Devotional Exercises of the Assembly have made the following appointments, and in addition recommend that the General Assembly hold with the Second and other Presbyterian churches of its connection a communion season on Sunday, 22d inst., at 4 p. m., the Moderator to preside, assisted by Rev. Drs. McCorkle and Holmes.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

To the Second Church—The Moderator, 11 a. m.; Dr. B. M. Palmer, 8 p. m.

To the First Church—Dr. B. M. Palmer, 11 a. m.; the Moderator, 8 p. m.

To the Westminster Church—Rev. J. M. Gibbs, 11 a. m.; Rev. S. W. Davies, 8 p. m.

To Portland Church—Rev. W. E. Boggs, 11 a. m.; Rev. James H. Nall, 8 p. m.

Chestnut-street Church—Dr. G. H. H. Petree, 11 a. m.; Dr. Fred. A. Ross, 8 p. m.

College-street Church—Dr. I. A. Lyon, 11 a. m.; Dr. J. J. Bullock, 8 p. m.

Walnut-street Church—Dr. John H. Rice, 11 a. m.; Rev. J. O. Lindsey, 8 p. m.

Hancock-street Church—Rev. H. L. Singleton, 11 a. m.; Rev. W. A. Harrison, 8 p. m.

Warren Chapel—Rev. J. H. Smith, 11 a. m.; Rev. Dan'l Young, 8 p. m.

Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church—Rev. P. T. Penick, 11 a. m.; Rev. John C. Brown, 8 p. m.

First Presbyterian Church, New Albany—Rev. Mr. Lowry, at 11 a. m.

Second Presbyterian Church, New Albany—Rev. E. H. Rutherford.

Third Presbyterian Church, New Albany—Rev. Mr. Fair, at 11 a. m.

METHODIST CHURCHES.

Broadway—Rev. Alexander Martin, 11 a. m.; Rev. J. E. Spillman, 8 p. m.

Chestnut-street—Rev. James H. Nall, 11 a. m.; Rev. E. M. Green, 8 p. m.

Walnut-street—Rev. J. E. Dubose, 11 a. m.; Rev. W. C. Dunlap, 8 p. m.

Shelby-street—Dr. L. W. Miller, 11 a. m.; Rev. C. M. Atkinson, 8 p. m.

Twelfth-street—Rev. J. M. Brown, 11 a. m.; Rev. Robert Gray, 8 p. m.

Portland Church—Rev. J. D. West, 11 a. m.; Rev. S. M. Tuckett, 8 p. m.

Kavanaugh Church—Rev. Samuel Brown, 11 a. m.; Rev. James Naylor, 8 p. m.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

Walnut-street Church—Rev. C. A. Stillman, 11 a. m.; Rev. W. E. Boggs, 8 p. m.

Chestnut-street Church—Dr. J. M. Sherwood, 11 a. m.; Rev. S. A. King, 8 p. m.

East Baptist Church—Rev. John Hitner, 11 a. m.; Rev. R. Q. Way, 8 p. m.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Rev. Miles Sanders at 11 a. m. A meeting of the various Sabbath schools in connection with the Presbyterian church will be held on the same day, at 9 o'clock, at the new room of the Second Presbyterian church, on Second and Broadway, to be addressed by Drs. Leighton, Wilson and Baird, and the Rev. Allen Wright.

Base Ball.

The Eagle Base Ball Club will formally open the season to-morrow afternoon, having for opponents a very fine picked nine. On this occasion they will appear in their new and beautiful uniforms. If the day is fine there will no doubt be a very large attendance. The boys especially desire the concurring presence of lady lovers-on. There will be no charge for admission. Game to be called at 3 o'clock precisely.

The Falls City and Eclipse clubs played a game of base ball yesterday afternoon. There was quite a number of spectators present, and the game was a good one. The Falls City club promises to be the rival of the best during the coming season. It has been an organization for several years now, and is a good example of what unity and perseverance will do. The following is the score of the game played yesterday.

FALLS CITY.	O.	R.	ECLIPSE.	O.	R.
Shepard, c.	3	6	Howe, r. f.	5	2
Mansir, 1st b.	2	7	Block, 3d b.	5	1
Durning, p.	5	5	Selvage, s. s.	5	1
Speck, 2d b.	2	6	Montz, c. f.	3	2
Johnson, c. f.	6	2	Rudy, 1st b.	2	2
Nicholson, s. s.	2	7	Raney, l. f.	3	2
Turnley, r. f.	2	5	Lancaster, 2d b.	2	1
Finley, l. f.	2	7	Jackson, p.	3	1
Preissler, 3d b.	3	6	Kohnhorst, c.	4	1
Total	27	51		27	12

Scores per Innings—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Falls City	0	3	13	4	5	10	7	8	1	—51
Eclipse	0	1	0	0	5	1	0	3	2	—12

Flys caught—Falls City, 13; Eclipse, 8.
Flys missed—Falls City, 1; Eclipse, 5.
Struck out—Falls City, 2; Eclipse, 6.
Home runs—Falls City, 4; Eclipse, 1.
Passed balls—Falls City, 5; Eclipse, 7.
Umpire—James McCullough.
Scorers—D. Mack for the Falls City, and Jno. Boro for the Eclipse.
Time of game—Two hours and fifty minutes.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the mortuary report for the week ending May 21, 1870:

HEALTH OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, May 21, 1870.

Bronchitis	1	Paralysis	1
Consumption	10	Premature birth	2
Convulsion	2	Pneumonia	3
Croup	1	Scrofula	2
Diphtheria	1	Still-born	4
Dropsy	1	Small-pox	2
Enteritis	3	Tetanus	1
Fever, congestive	1	Trismus	1
Fever, intermittent	1	Wound, stab	1
Measles	2	Unknown	8
Old age	3		
Total			51

SEX.

Male	29	Female	22

COLOR.

White	39	Black	12

AGE.

Under 5 years	16	5 to 6 years	5
6 to 10 years	3	10 to 20 years	5
20 to 30 years	8	30 to 40 years	2
40 to 50 years	2	50 to 60 years	4
60 to 70 years	2	70 and over	4

NATIVITY.

America	43	Germany	5
Ireland	2	England	1
Without medical attention			7

C. B. BLACKBURN, M. D.,
Sec'y Board of Health.

Death of a Venerable Citizen.

Mr. Solomon Neill, one of the oldest, most estimable and respected citizens of Jefferson county, died on Friday last, near this city, at the residence of Dr. E. D. Standiford, his son-in-law, in his eighty-fourth year. Mr. Neill was born in Virginia, came to this county in 1806, and has ever since lived here. He was a most useful and excellent citizen, had been for very many years a devoted and consistent member of the Methodist Church, and was esteemed and respected by all who knew him. His funeral will take place this morning.

A Temperance Lecture.

The New Albany Commercial of yesterday says: "Reuben Dailey, Esq., reporter of the Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL, will deliver a lecture in Holmes & Thiss' Hall, Jeffersonville, to-morrow at 4 o'clock, on the subject of "Temperance, or a New Way to Pay Old Debts." The lecture will doubtless be a very interesting one, and we hope will be well attended. We understand that Mr. Daily will be requested to repeat the lecture at an early day in this city.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

GREEN beans have appeared in the markets.

CARRIE WATSON got on a big old drunk yesterday, for which she went to the East-end police station.

The Farmers' Club and Louisville and Jefferson County Association did not meet yesterday afternoon.

WE return our thanks to Mr. Abram Field, Deputy Sheriff, for his very acceptable attention to our reporters at the convention yesterday.

JOHN STEWART (negro), entering a stable unlawfully, and E. Sweeney, for drunkenness, were in the First-street police station last night.

S. H. SHOCK, Adam Beck, Walker Taylor, Mat. Clark, Robert Hopkins and John McKenzie, were registered at the jail last night for drunkenness.

A NEGRO, on Third street, struck a white boy in the back with a brick yesterday afternoon. It is said, for no provocation whatever. No arrests were made.

A SMALL boy fell out of a boat while riding on the river yesterday afternoon. He came very near being drowned, and was caught after going under the third time.

THERE is to be a grand billiard tournament in this city, in which the amateur players of the State of Kentucky will contest for three prizes, a diamond cue, a gold medal of honor, and a silver cup.

A DIFFICULTY occurred on the front steps of the Court-house about six o'clock yesterday afternoon, in which a man named Matt Clark knocked Dr. Bland down. The disturbance was soon quelled.

MORRIS HICKEY, a carriage blacksmith who works at Bradley's carriage works [illegible] between First and Second, [illegible] mysteriously on last Saturday [illegible] which time nothing has been heard of him.

THE Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Fourth and Chestnut (Rev. Mr. McKee's), is being repainted and improved in various ways, and is already looking bright and handsome, even before the finishing touches are put on.

THE Bishop of the Diocese has appointed the Rev. George M. Everhart, Rector of St. John's church in this city, to preach the missionary sermon before the Church Convention of the State, which assembles in Frankfort next Thursday, the 26th inst.

AT a meeting yesterday of the Board of Directors of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad, the officers were directed, by a vote of six to two, to sign the contract with the city in regard to the connection, &c., and to execute bond for the performance of it.

JUDGE EMMONS delivered a lecture in the Federal Court-room yesterday on the subject of "Briefs," which was patiently heard by an interested and attentive audience. The Judge starts to Nashville and Memphis to-day, where, we presume, he will continue his lectures.

A MAN named J. E. Meadowcroft was arrested by officer John Slater yesterday and placed in jail as a suspected felon. He was found with a quantity of copper, which he was endeavoring to dispose of at a price far below its value, and was unwilling to account for his possession of it. It was marked "G. G. H. & Co."

A MAN named J. Franck was arrested yesterday for stealing goods and $500 in money from a man named Stone in Shelbyville. It seems that Franck and Stone were partners, and that the former ran away with the funds and came to this city. Lieuts. John Shelley and Geo. Newman worked up the matter and made the arrest.

J. S. GRAY, Superintendent of the Census Department of Kentucky, announces that arrangements are being perfected by the U. S. Marshal with the railroad and steamboat lines, to give Assistant Marshals the benefit of reduced fares in going to and coming from the Convention of Assistant Marshals to meet in Louisville on the 25th inst.

A YOUNG woman named Carrie Daley was arrested by officer Henry Howard, at the instance of S. S. Clark, Esq., who charges her with being implicated in stealing clothing from his house. Carrie and another girl have been in the employ of Mr. Clark; but day-before yesterday they left, and with them the clothing left. The other girl has not yet been arrested.

YESTERDAY afternoon a woman, named Mary Richardson, and a man, named Ed. Sale, who live in the same house, on Market street, between Hancock and Clay, got into a fight, when Mary started after Ed. with an ax. Ed. started to run from her, while he had a knife in his hand, but by some crook or turn he cut her hand. Mary then went out and had him arrested for cutting, with intent to kill.

John Fenster shipped another tremendous lot of parlor furniture yesterday. It is believed to be the largest lot of this kind of furniture ever shipped from Louisville. Mr. Fenster is doing an extensive business in this line. From the very first he makes good furniture and sells it low. Dealers and the public generally are invited to go and examine the splendid stock of parlor furniture at 333 and 335 East Green street.

CITY BUSINESS.

The Universal Exposition.

This is the name of the new establishment to be opened to-morrow at No. 68 Fourth street, probably deriving its name from the cyclopedean collection of the goods that will be on exhibition. The proprietors, Messrs. C. C. Hutchinson & Co., have been in business in Louisville for several years, and have shown a spirit of industry and enterprise of which the beautiful and costly establishment they open to-morrow is the result. Few men are better known as honorable and industrious merchants. For that reason we take this opportunity of saying a good word for them.

One of the most beautiful and attractive establishments in this city is that of Mr. E. Sincere, Optician, Main street, just above Fourth, and it is an establishment that deserves to be much more widely known that it is. Mr. Sincere has been engaged in business here for many years, and he has by perseverance, close attention to business, and integrity built up for himself a reputation and business which is enabling him to fit up a store which for completeness, excellence, and extent of stock in its peculiar line cannot be equalled this side of New York and can scarcely be surpassed even in that city. As an optician, Mr. Sincere, as is well known, is unequaled, and his artificial eyes, inserted without causing pain, cannot be surpassed. In addition to this specialty he manufactures and keeps on hand such articles as the following: Engineers' levels, transits, theodolites, the finest sets of drawing instruments, microscopes, telescopes, chains, rules and squares, opera and field glasses, plate electric batteries, magnetic and galvanic batteries, air pumps, school apparatus, meteorological instruments, such as thermometers, barometers, camera lucidas, achromatic magic lanterns, stereopticans, chemical apparatus, hydrometers for all liquids, cosmorama lenses, mining compasses.

Mr. Sincere's manufacturing facilities are superior and extensive, and he not only makes all the above articles in a style of workmanship which cannot be excelled in New York, but at prices much below those of that city, and he can execute orders more expeditiously than if sent abroad.

Mr. Sincere's store is a real curiosity-shop, well worth visiting. It is a credit to the city, and it deserves the liberal patronage of artists, architects, engineers, teachers and doctors who wish to procure such articles as Mr. S. manufactures and keeps.

As the time for the drawing in the well-known Dominican enterprise approaches, it is requested that all those who have disposed of their tickets will make their returns to Rev. Father Meagher, as only the number paid for and returned to him will be entitled to consideration. It is therefore urged that during this week a full return be made. This course is judiciously adopted for the purpose of doing justice to the purchasers of tickets. Father Meagher requests that those citizens who were so kind as to give their names to the indorsement of the scheme meet at the Convent of St. Louis Bertrand, at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 31st inst., to make arrangements for the drawing, which takes place on the following day. They are requested to act as a Board of Managers. The rapid sale of tickets more than meets the most sanguine expectations of the Fathers, and the drawing will undoubtedly take place. This is an excellent opportunity to draw two splendid residences in one of the most pleasant and desirable portions of the city, and at the same time contribute a mite to the erection of a beautiful and magnificent church in the vicinity.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 20, 1870.

Messrs. Geo. E. Cooke & Son, Ins. Agents, Room No. 1, over 118 Main street:

GENTLEMEN: We to-day received your check in full of $4,000, the amount insured by you in the "Kenton Insurance Company of Covington," on our lumber, which was burned on the 3d instant. Permit us to thank you for the very prompt adjustment of our claim. Such speedy and equitable settlement of losses cannot but greatly benefit this reliable home company, and to commend it to our citizens.

WRAMPELMEIER, SCHULTE & CO.

The attention of the reader is directed to the conspicuous advertisement of Messrs. W. S. Anderson & Co., Market street. They have a very complete stock of staple and rich and elegant goods, and their establishment has long been noted for its uniform lowness of prices and the never-failing attention of proprietors and clerks. A visit to their house can not fail to please purchasers.

Those who wish to furnish or refurnish their houses will consult their interests by calling on Messrs. Bennett & Bourne, No. 66 Main street, between Second and Third, and looking through their magnificent stock of elegant furniture. They not only have the best and richest articles that can be manufactured, but they sell at prices that defy competition.

THE NEW CHURCH.

Official Recognition of the Broadway Baptist Congregation.

The Broadway Baptist Church was constituted with a membership of about one hundred, in the lecture room of the Walnut-street Baptist Church, on Tuesday evening, May 17, 1870, and on Thursday evening a council, composed of the pastors, with two brethren from the several Baptist Churches in the city, was called to recognize the new organization as a sister church. The following are the official proceedings of the Council of Recognition:

A Council of Recognition was convened in the lecture-room of the Walnut-street Baptist Church, consisting of the following brethren:

Walnut-street Baptist Church—Rev. A. T. Spalding, Wm. Jarvis, A. Peter.

Chestnut-street Baptist Church—Rev. Jos. M. Weaver, Dr. G. W. Burton, Gad Davis.

East Baptist Church—Rev. S. L. Helm, Rev. R. M. Dudley, Rev. E. B. Stratton.

Pilgrim Baptist Church—Rev. Wm. B. Smith, Thos. Sadler, C. Preston.

German Baptist Church—Rev. A. Henrich, J. J. Bucoebler, C. Braun.

Dr. Helm was called to the chair, and J. M. Weaver elected clerk. Rev. D. S. Colgan, S. F. Thompson and J. A. Ireland were invited to act with the Council. Brethren Dudley, Spalding and Burton were appointed a committee on order of proceeding, who reported as follows: 1. Call for communications. 2. Remarks to the new Church by the pastors of the city churches. 3. Hand of fellowship by the Council to the Church. A communication from the Broadway Baptist church, through their Moderator, J. W. Rust, was received, asking to be recognized as a church of Jesus Christ. 4. The Church Covenant and a summary of doctrines of said Church were read, and, on motion, it was resolved that the Council proceed to recognize the church, and extend the hand of church fellowship. 5. After addresses by brethren Spalding, Weaver, Smith, Henrich, and Helm, and prayer by brother Dudley, the hand of fellowship was extended to the new church. Brother J. W. Rust, in behalf of the brethren of the Broadway church, made a brief and appropriate response to the council. 6. Ordered that the proceedings of the council be published.

Adjourned. Benediction by Rev. D. S. Colgan.

S. L. HELM, Moderator.

JOS. M. WEAVER, Clerk.

This church is located between First and Brook, on Broadway. The building when completed will have cost at least $100,000.

☞ A Danbury, Conn., fisherman, who last week baited his hook with a small frog, and, after conversing with a companion a few minutes, found that his lively bait had swam ashore, and was sitting quietly on the rock by his side, wound up his line and went home.

☞ Mr. Rawlinson, an eminent English engineer, in a report to Parliament about the sewers of London, estimates the marketable value of the matter accumulated there at £1,000,000, and states that it would enrich annually 70,000 acres of land.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Docket for the Ninth Judicial District—Summer Term, 1870.

THIRTIETH DAY—SEPTEMBER 26.

244. Joyce vs. Joyce, &c., Bullitt.
245. McDowell's ex'x. vs. McDowell, Bullitt.
246. Garrett, &c., vs. Powell, &c., Bullitt.
247. White, &c., vs. Bayne, Shelby.
248. Allen, &c., vs. McGrath, &c., Shelby.
249. Reeves vs. Trigg, Shelby.
250. Glenn, &c., vs. Snook, &c., Shelby.
251. Fullenwider vs. McWilliams, Shelby.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY—SEPTEMBER 27TH.

252. Doak et al. vs. Wakefield, Shelby.
253. Smith, &c., vs. McWilliams, Shelby.
254. Ridgeway, &c., vs. Hall, Shelby.
255. Calvert vs. Louisville Journal Company, Jefferson.
256. Vondrie vs. Magel, Jefferson.
257. Hill vs. Griffith, &c., Jefferson.
258. Mount vs. Tapper, Jefferson.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY—SEPTEMBER 28TH.

259. Clay vs. Spratt & Co., Jefferson.
260. Watson, &c., vs. Needham, Jefferson.
261. Hyatt, McKenzie & Co. vs. Scott, Jefferson.
262. Murphy vs. [illegible], Jefferson.
263. Duker vs. Franke, Jefferson.
264. Crawford vs. [illegible], Jefferson.
265. Brandt vs. [illegible], Jefferson.
266. Mullen vs. Kunkle & Lampton, Jefferson.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY—SEPTEMBER 29TH.

267. Miller, &c., vs. Hepburn, Jefferson.
268. Miller vs. Hancock, &c., Jefferson.
269. Miller vs. Rogers, Jefferson.
270. Miller vs. Duncan, Jefferson.
271. Miller vs. Pope, Jefferson.
272. [illegible] vs. [illegible] Kentucky, Jefferson.
273. Miller vs. Low[illegible], Jefferson.
274. A[illegible] vs. Vaughan, Jefferson.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY—SEPTEMBER 30TH.

275. Wecker vs. Cain, Jefferson.
276. Speigleberg's adm'x vs. Guirley, &c., Jefferson.
277. Vance vs. Gray & Caffell, Jefferson.
278. Mills vs. Cole, Jefferson.
279. Duncan, Floyd, & Co. vs. Butler, &c., Jefferson.
280. Bates, &c., vs. Herold, Lou. Chancery.
281. Von Borries vs. United Life, Fire, and Marine Insurance Company, Lou. Ch'y.
282. Hahn & Harris, vs. Thornberry, Lou. Ch'y.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY—OCTOBER 1ST.

283. Haslet vs. Merker, Louisville Chancery.
284. Morris vs. Webber, Louisville Chancery.
285. Morris vs. Brady, Louisville Chancery.
286. Durrett vs. Bouche, Louisville Chancery.
287. Burkhard vs. Stewart, &c., Louisville Chancery.
288. Duvall et ux. vs. Graves, &c., Louisville Chancery.
289. Wilder vs. Morris, Louisville Chancery.
290. Wilder & Co. vs. Wilder, Louisville Chancery.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY—OCTOBER 3D.

291. Lecompte, &c., vs. McBrayer, &c., Louisville Chancery.
292. Honore vs. Hutchings, Louisville Chancery.
293. Stewart vs. Barrow, Louisville Chancery.
294. Kegmiar vs. Rudy, Louisville Chancery.
295. Coleman vs. Ross, Louisville Chancery.
296. Shuck vs. Shuck, Louisville Chancery.
297. Hawkins vs. Henning, &c., Louisville Chancery.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY—OCTOBER 4TH.

298. Quast, &c., vs. Balduff, &c., Louisville Chancery.
299. Johnston vs. Obst, Louisville Chancery.
300. Haslam vs. Walker's executors, &c., Louisville Chancery.
301. Schmitheimer et ux. vs. Eiseman, Louisville Chancery.
302. Hutchings vs. Huffman's adm'r, Louisville Chancery.
303. Alexander & Co. vs. Cain, &c., Louisville Chancery.
304. Day vs. Sturvis, &c., Louisville Chancery.
305. Dreidel vs. Virden, &c., Louisville Chancery.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY—OCTOBER 5TH.

306. Berg vs. Coblenz, Louisville Chancery.
307. Piece vs. Rhem, &c., Louisville Chancery.
308. Miller, &c., vs. Edwards, &c., Louisville Chancery.
309. Sadler vs. McDermott, Louisville Chancery.
310. Rhodes vs. VanWinkle, Louisville Chancery.
311. Brown, &c., vs. Murphy, Louisville Chancery.
312. City of Louisville vs. Deitch, Louisville Chancery.

THIRTY-NINTH DAY—OCTOBER 6TH.

313. Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company vs. Buckner, Louisville Chancery.
314. Curd vs. Cole's administrator, Louisville Chancery.
315. Cross vs. Pindell, &c., Louisville Chancery.
316. Guthrie, assignee, &c., vs. Pindell, assignee, &c., Louisville Chancery.
317. Leiber vs. Beck, Louisville Chancery.
318. Sorgel vs. United States Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Louisville Chancery.
319. Hahn vs. Anderson, Louisville Chancery.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, May 22.

There were about two thousand people at Dan Rice's circus last night.

The controversy between the Ledger and Commercial is ended. The readers of both papers are delighted.

The Circuit Court stands adjourned until Monday, May 30th, when it will meet and finish the business of this term.

Jack Hannon will have at the Postoffice news stand Monday's COURIER-JOURNAL for sale to-morrow morning, together with all the latest periodicals.

Dan. Rice, the great showman, was arrested by Marshal Akers yesterday for not taking out a show license. Dan. came down with $50 license and $3 50 costs.

The puddlers at the New Albany Rolling Mill were on a strike yesterday. Last evening the difficulty had been adjusted, and the employes returned to their work.

The German singing societies of New Albany will unite with the fraternity in Louisville and Jeffersonville in chartering a steamer to attend the German Sangerfest to be held June 16 in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The German Maennerchor are going to have a ball at Quast's Hall on June 6th. As it will be near the time of holding the County Convention it is expected all the candidates will be on hand. They are holding rehearsals nightly.

Charles Eisman, a German bar-keeper, who resided a short distance below the Main street bridge, died suddenly Friday morning from paralysis. He will be buried from his residence at 2 o'clock to-day. He was only ill a few hours.

Mrs. Amelia Kate, wife of Alex. Hunter and daughter of W. A. Duckwall, will be buried from her residence in Louisville, on Chestnut street, to-day at 3 o'clock p. m. Mrs. Capt. Hunter was a resident of New Albany for a number of years.

The co-operative grocery establishment has not yet made any arrangements for the starting of their concern. Stockholders are waiting very patiently for commencement of operations. They see no indications as yet of any active movements on the part of managers, although a considerable portion of subscribed stock has been paid in.

Yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, while a boy named Wm. McKinney was feeding a cutting-machine with feed, he caught his hand in the machine and had four of his fingers severed close to the second knuckles and the thumb amputated at the first joint. He is a son of James McKinney, the express driver between Louisville and New Albany.

It was rumored on the streets last evening that Mr. Robert Pitt, the well-known blacksmith, had been brought from Shippingport to his residence in this city, in a dying condition. Mr. Pitt had a sudden and a severe attack of congestion of the stomach; but late last evening he was resting quite easy, and his physician pronounced him out of danger.

In the case of Cannon, Hughes, & Austin vs. Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York, which was tried in the Floyd Circuit Court, the jury yesterday afternoon returned a verdict for the plaintiffs in the sum of $2,370. It was H. B. Stran on whose life the policy was taken, and not Thomas Strans, as previously stated. Thomas Strans was living yesterday, and objected to being reported dead.

A few citizens met on the court-house steps last evening, to make arrangements for the decoration of the Federal soldiers' graves at the National Cemetery, on the 30th inst. As the doors of the court-house were locked, there was only a general consultation held, and it was agreed that there would be no public demonstrations in the way of processions or orations; that the ladies of the city would offer voluntary floral contributions on the graves of the dead. They can meet at some place not yet designated, where they can make their own arrangements. The place of meeting will be published in due time.

The Ledger has the following items: Five marriage licenses were issued last week. Strawberries, $1 per gallon. On Thursday the mother of P. R. Stoy lost a pocket-book containing $40. During the present week the Circuit Court has granted decrees of divorce to Woodson C. Gates from Mary L. Gates, William L. Clark from Dora A. Clark, Margaret Beard from John Beard. During the term seven divorces have been granted. The Masonic Dramatic Club of Louisville talks of coming to New Albany for two evenings. Richard Davis, son of J. S. Davis, while trying on a pair of boots in Hurle's store yesterday, dislocated his knee cap. Joseph Hiller's little son Herman, who broke his thigh bone several days ago, is getting along very well. Sallie Partington is coming here with a theatrical troupe.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, May 22.

Rev. John G. Chaffee left for Madison last evening.

The Fly-balls and Early-runners' base ballists play a match game on Monday, at 2 p. m.

John H. Anderson, City Clerk, has commenced to make up the delinquent tax list for 1869.

The examination of Miss Nicholson's school, at Watts and Maple streets, will be finished to-morrow.

Rev. W. T. Sanders, of Madison, will preach in the Wall street M. E. church at 10½ o'clock a. m. and 7½ o'clock p. m.

The Wall-street M. E. Church will hold the first strawberry festival of the season in Mozart Hall next Tuesday evening.

Humphreys, the darkey boy, who was arrested on Friday for stealing some chairs from Mr. Fenton, was discharged yesterday for lack of proof.

A new postoffice has been established at Otisco, on the Southern branch of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and Hiram Nevill has been appointed postmaster.

There will be an installation of officers in the Union Degree Temple next Tuesday night. This will be the first time degree officers have been installed in Jeffersonville.

Yesterday afternoon a dog belonging to F. Link bit a little daughter of Geo. Willacy on the face, near Mr. Willacy's residence on Spring street. Officer McCastier subsequently shot the dog.

About twenty-five Government employes were discharged in this city on Friday last. This, with a general change made in changing around the employes to different places, creates considerable sensation among them.

In stating heretofore that the examination of the High School would take place on Tuesday and Wednesday we were misinformed. The examination will be held on Tuesday, and on Wednesday the school will have a picnic.

The usual temperance lecture, this afternoon, will be delivered in Mozart Hall instead of Holmes & Thiss' Hall, as previously announced. All young ladies and gentlemen, who think they are not interested in the cause of temperance, or that it has no application to them, are especially invited to be present.

The Rose Hill Mite Society is busily engaged in preparation for a strawberry festival, which commences Monday evening, May 30, and continues during the entire week. The following officers of the society have the matter in charge: Mrs. Wm. Lee, president; Mrs. L. N. Brown, vice-president; Miss Maria Crowe, secretary; Mrs. A. F. McNaughton, treasurer; directors, Mrs. Capt. Dittman, Mrs. Andy Baxter and Miss Emma Phillips.

It will be remembered that about a year ago we noticed the fact that an old man was digging for some hidden treasure, supposed to lay concealed somewhere underground on Rose Hill. We have now to record that the same individual, an old German named Menter, formerly sexton of the grave-yard, has resumed his digging, and has been engaged at it for over a week. He professes to have discovered a certain mark which indicates the exact locality where the treasure lies buried. The belief in the existence of this treasure being buried on Rose Hill is taken from a story which is related of a robbery of a bank in Louisville many years ago, when Rose Hill was a wilderness; that the robbers, being pursued, crossed the river in a skiff, and, to avoid detection, buried the silver and gold they had stolen. Menter is engaged in his digging on Indiana avenue, between Market and Third streets.

CITY FEATURES.

Who Excels in Rembrandts?
An answer will be found in an examination of specimens at Stowe's Photographic Studio, Fourth and Green streets. All the popular styles, and the most attractive rooms in the city.

Defeated Candidates
can make up their losses by buying six tickets for $5 in Golliday's thirty-fifth drawing, at Weisiger Hall, May 23. Tickets at W. Scott Glore's bookstore, corner Third and Jefferson. Third prize house and lot, Bowling Green, Ky.

A Sensible Conclusion.
I am going to buy my Silk Hat of A. Bliss, successor to Charles Kelly, 98 Third street (up stairs), because I can get a better hat of him for $4 50 than I can get in any hat store in this city for $7.

Dr. O'Leary's Lotion.
for freckles, tan, sunburn, &c., for sale by E. S. Sutton, druggist, No. 361 Jefferson street, between Ninth and Tenth. ☞ 40c a bottle.

Angel of My Dreams,
and other new songs, at Will S. Hays & Co.'s, 160 Fourth street.

$1,000 in Gold
for $1, first prize in Golliday's drawing Monday night at Weisiger Hall. Tickets at W. Scott Glore's.

☞ "Bootes' Royal Patent Ironstone China," equal in finish to French china, of beautiful color and very durable; Rogers Brothers' silver-plated spoons and forks, and the new ruby pattern white and gold band selected French China, at Magill Brothers' China House, No. 161 Fourth street.

"Studies in Literature."
"Studies in Literature," by G. W. Griffin, containing a life of George D. Prentice. For sale at all the book stores.

Childer's Pure Grape Wine
(Woodford-county vineyards) for sale by E. S. Sutton, druggist, 361 Jefferson street, between Ninth and Tenth, sole agent. ☞ $1 per bottle; six for $5.

Span Horses, Harness, and Buggy
for $1. See list of prizes in Golliday's drawing, which takes place to-morrow night.

☞ Those checked muslin undershirts at N. Std. Platt's.

☞ A desirable Gray-street cottage house and lot at auction, Thursday next, by Morris, Southwick & Co.

☞ Table tumblers, 50 cents, 75 cents, $1 00 and $1 50 per dozen; goblets, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 and $2 00 per dozen; stone China tea sets, 44 pieces, $3 00 per set, and all other goods at equally low rates at the China Palace, Fourth and Green.

☞ Fine gauze and zephyr undershirts at N. Std. Platt's.

Wanted.
At Jones, Tapp & Co.'s, Main street, between Seventh and Eighth, 200 coat and 200 vest makers.

☞ The Great Universal Exposition, from 5 cents to $1, will open to-morrow at No. 68 Fourth street.

☞ The "You Bet" paper collar and cuff at N. Std. Platt's.

☞ For beautiful work in Photography go to Webster's Gallery, 85 Fourth street.

☞ N. Std. Platt's "Superior" New York Mills shirt at $3

☞ Remember the sale of handsome suburban property near the fair grounds, next Saturday, by Morris, Southwick & Co.

☞ N. Std. Platt's "Standard" shirt at $2 75.

☞ Don't throw away your old trunks, but send them to D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory and have them made as good as new. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

For the Best
tea, coffee, sugar, and spice go to Henry W. Erle, Southwestern Tea Store, 40 Market street, near Second, Louisville, Ky. Goods delivered to all parts of the city free of charge.

☞ If you want the best and cheapest article, go to the largest dealer, at D. O'Hare's headquarters, 142 Main street. The immense sale of trunks of his own manufacture enables him to undersell all competitors.

☞ The stringency in the money market does not seem to affect Neal's tailoring business much, for those choice pants patterns and suitings are fast disappearing and new styles taking their places. The most beautiful stock we ever saw can be found there. Give him a call.

☞ The A No. 1 sole leather trunks at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ The Great Universal Exposition will open Monday, May 23d, 68 Fourth street, opposite National Hotel.

☞ The most extensive and beautiful stock of gentlemen's spring and summer Furnishing Goods in the country can be found at Neal's Trade Palace, as Mr. Neal has just returned from New York, where he has purchased all the latest novelties in gents' neckwear, the most beautiful line of ties, bows, scarfs, etc; half-hose, all kinds and qualities, underwear, silk, lisle thread, India gauze, linen, jeans, and Angola flannel, handkerchiefs, of every kind; a complete line of collars, and the best fitting shirts in the world.

Window Shades
At $2 per pair, former price $3.
At $3 per pair, former price $4 50.
At $4 50 per pair, former price $6 50, and finer shades in same proportion, at Fitch & Lindsey's, 75 Fourth street.

☞ The A No. XX sole leather valise, copper-riveted edge and improved steel springs, at D. O'Hare's trunk house, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Window Cornice.
You can buy a handsome gilt window cornice for $2, $3, and $4 each from Fitch & Lindsey. These cornices can be washed, and are more durable than any others in use.

☞ XX sole leather trunks, with improved steel spring, at D. O'Hare's Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Hydrant Hose.
Price reduced—best ¾ 3-ply hose at 24c per foot at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's, 116 Main street.

☞ The original fifty-cent store, 99½ Fifth street, has closed and will be consolidated with the great "universal exposition," to open Monday, May 23, at No. 68 Fourth street, between Main and Market. Have an eye to the grand opening.

☞ Clothes wringers repaired at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, 116 Main street.

☞ The celebrated Russia zinc trunk, that bids defiance to railroad travel, is the greatest invention of the age; manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Grand Prize Drawing
For the benefit of the Dominican Church, on Sixth street. Two houses and lots valued at $16,000, and will constitute two prizes of $8,000 each. This gives every ticket-holder two chances for $1 00. The drawing will certainly take place on the first day of June, 1870. It will be optional with the winners to keep the property or its assessed value—$16,000. The tickets will be sold at one dollar apiece, and can be purchased at the Convent of St. Louis Bertrand, J. C. Webb & Co.'s book-store, on Main street, at the office of the Catholic Advocate, at W. Scott Glore's book store, and other places.

☞ Remember, that the Trunk that D. O'Hare advertises to sell a $1 50 has rollers on and a tray in it.

☞ Strangers in want of fine photographs, all sizes, beautifully finished, prices very low, remember J. C. Elrod's old and popular gallery is 58 Main, below Second street.

The Doctors.
In conversation with one of our leading physicians, a few days since, we were informed by him that lately his attention had been frequently called to the happy effects among his patients of Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava; that it was greatly superior to any diuretic he had ever known, and that he must confess he had not been able to prescribe anything that had as much merit.

Hear what an Old Citizen Says.
LOUISVILLE HOTEL, May 5, 1870.
DR. WINTERSMITH: I have been for many years afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and spine. Whilst living in Cincinnati I tried everything I saw advertised that I thought might be of service to me; consulted the best physicians of the city, but all to no purpose. I was advised to try your Buchu and Pareira Brava. I took one bottle, and since coming to Louisville have taken only one more, and am pleased to inform you that I am now entirely relieved. I believe your Buchu and Pareira Brava to be the best medicine made for the cure of kidney diseases, etc.
Yours, etc., HUGH G. ISLER.

A Rare Chance
to purchase a large, beautiful two-story house and about one and a half acres of ground, with modern improvements and all necessary outbuildings, such as barn, etc., etc., in Lagrange, twenty-seven miles from Louisville, at the junction of the Cincinnati Short-line railroad. This is an excellent opportunity for a gentleman in business in the city to purchase a nice home in the beautiful and healthy village of Lagrange. The house is adapted for a private dwelling or a boarding-house, as it contains about twelve rooms, and is situated in the most desirable part of Lagrange, and only one hour's ride from Louisville. It will be sold or traded for city property on reasonable terms. For further particulars call on or inquire of H. H. Neal, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky. Will also sell a beautiful small farm, containing about fifty acres of improved land, with a two-story brick house, or will trade for desirable city property, in the village of Ballardsville, Oldham county, Ky., and four miles from Lagrange. This is a rare chance for any one wishing to purchase a nice little farm. It will be sold cheap for cash, or on time. For particulars call on or inquire of H. H. Neal, in the city.

☞ Dr. Wintersmith calls the special attention of the public to the very flattering testimonials, published in to-day's paper, of his Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava. It will be seen these certificates are from old citizens of Louisville (not from Connecticut, Salt Lake City, &c.), well known to this community; and, if any one should doubt their genuineness, or the truth of their statements, he can see the parties themselves any day.

☞ John Deall was hung at Reading, Pa., recently, for the murder of Richard Harlan, a paralytic, with whom he was on a spree, in October last. His neck not being broken by the hanging, his body was taken to a small building in the prison yard, where experiments were made upon it with an electric battery, and an incision made into the nerves of the neck. The body was moved by the effects of electricity, and sometimes the face made hideous contortions and grimaces. These experiments were not made with a view to resuscitating the body, but to demonstrate the force of a galvanic battery. The chest moved from the effects of the electricity upon the respiratory organs, but no breath was perceptible.

A MOTHER'S PRAYER ANSWERED.

Her Son-in-Law, Bitten by a Bloodhound, Dies of Hydrophobia.

[From the N. Y. Herald, 18th.]

A melancholy and, in many respects, singular death from hydrophobia occurred yesterday morning at Yonkers, Westchester county, where the horrifying circumstance is at present engrossing an unusual share of attention. To medical men it is another terrible illustration of the fact that, although the poison conveyed in the bite of a rabid animal may remain dormant in the system for an indefinite period, its power to torture and destroy life does not deteriorate.

The victim, Thos. Lamb, who was in his twenty-fourth year, was by trade an engineer and employed at a foundry in the village named, throughout which he was well-known as a trustworthy, industrious man. During last winter, while employed in a brewery in a neighboring village, deceased was bitten by a ferocious bloodhound, owned by his employer, and, although the wound inflicted by the fangs of the brute was not very severe, the animal was at once despatched and the affected part having rapidly healed the occurrence was soon forgotten by the deceased. On Tuesday of last week, deceased was united in marriage with a young woman whose mother had bitterly opposed his attentions to her daughter. Having by the exercise of a little strategy realized their matrimonial wishes, the married pair had scarcely left the domicile of the bridegroom when the mother of the bride made her appearance, and after, on her knees imploring curses and vengeance on the luckless couple, fervently prayed that her daughter might be "a widow in less than three months."

It appears that the diabolical imprecations of the mother had a most depressing effect on the minds of the young people, and on the following day deceased evinced symptoms of the awful malady, the seeds of which had been sown in his system some months previously. Medical skill was resorted to without avail, and on Friday the wretched man, in one of his terrible paroxysms, escaped from his attendants, and, after reaching some open lots, displayed cat-like agility in bounding over fences and otherwise disporting like an animal. He was subsequently secured by two of the Yonkers police, who found it necessary to handcuff the madman on arriving at his home in Brook street. Either the sight or the sound of water would throw the patient into the most agonizing convulsions, and as the malady developed itself he would bark like a dog, snarling and snapping at those who were near him. He continued to grow more violent and dangerous, so that for many hours before his dissolution it was deemed necessary to bind him with strong cords, and while in this condition his struggles, shrieks, and howls were truly shocking, until death ensued as above stated.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

SATURDAY, May 21.

Henry Clay Smith was fined $5 for drunkenness.

L. Butterfield could not keep sober, and was fined $5; also required to give bond for thirty days.

A small fine of $5 was imposed upon Solomon Fisher for getting tight.

John O'Bannon, a small negro boy, shall on Monday answer the charge of disorderly conduct.

Christ. Bradford is said to be a fugitive from justice in the State of Pennsylvania; case continued till Tuesday.

Mary Carpenter was disorderly, but her bad conduct was forgiven on the promise to do better in future.

T. Arbegust, Chas. Woodruff, T. Porter, and J. Porter, boys, had taken a bath in the Ohio river in a locality forbidden. Discharged on account of their youth.

Nathan Davis, assaulting L. Frank; continued till Monday.

John Snead is a vicious negro, and nearly killed a negro woman named, Mary Smuck, with a rock; $500 bail to answer.

Josephine Lawrence, charged with murderously wounding Mike Lang, had her case continued till Monday.

A. Fallwell, disorderly conduct; $200 bail for six months' good behavior.

L. Frank and Mary Frank, charged with the malicious stabbing of Fredericka Davis, had their cases continued till Monday.

A. McKenzie, charged with kidnapping his little son from his mother, who is divorced, was discharged.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 21.—P. M.

The cotton movement for the week has been heavy, the receipts at all ports being 49,955 bales, and the exports 65,787 bales.

The general trade of the city has been larger than that of last week and the markets are generally firm, though business and raw products are lower.

Money market easy at 3@5 per cent on call loans. The bank statement is favorable.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans	$265,261,077
do increase	1,877,760
Specie	34,118,305
do increase	1,933,029
Circulation	32,191,593
do decrease	[illegible]
Deposits	226,552,881
do increase	4,110,867
Legal-tenders	51,239,368
do increase	1,078,361

Sterling exchange quiet at 9¾@10¼.

Gold weak; opened at 114¾, touched 114¾@114⅞, and closed at 114¾@114⅞. The carrying rates were 3¾ down to 1 per cent.

The gold clearances to-day were $30,000,000, and the exports for the week $176,896, including $327,000 in gold bars.

Government bonds are quiet but firm.

Coupons '81	117 @117⅛	Coupons '67	114½@114⅝
Coupons '62	[illegible]	Coupons '68	114⅝@114¾
Coupons '64	111⅛@111¼	Ten-forties	109¼@109⅜
Coupons '65	111⅝@111¾	Currency 6's	112⅛@112¼
Coupons new	113⅛@113¼		

State bonds are dull but steady:

Missouri's	94	Old N. Carolina	43
Old Tenn.	63½	New N. Carolina	24½
New Tenn.	63½	Louisiana, old	75½
Old Virginia	[illegible]	Louisiana, new	70
New Virginia	[illegible]	Louisiana levee 6s	75
Georgia 6s	87	Louisiana levee 8s	92
Do 7s	95	Alabama 8s	101½

Stocks are dull and lower, but a trifle above the extreme point of the day. The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Canton	65½	Illinois Central	140
Cumberland	[illegible]	Pittsburg	107
Western Union Tel.	32½	Northwestern	81½
Quicksilver	9	Do preferred	90
Mariposa	[illegible]	Rock Island	119½
Do preferred	[illegible]	New Jersey Central	109⅞
Hartford & Erie	[illegible]	St. Paul	61½
Adams Ex.	[illegible]	Do preferred	79½
Wells & Fargo	14½	Toledo & Wabash	50⅞
American Ex.	[illegible]	Do preferred	73
U. S. Ex.	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	94⅞
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	Terre Haute	33
N. Y. Central consolidated	[illegible]	Do preferred	64
N. Y. Central scrip	[illegible]	Chicago & Alton	114
Erie	[illegible]	Do preferred	115
Harlem	145	C., C. & C.	78
Reading	[illegible]	Ohio and Miss.	38½
Michigan Central	123½	St. Joe	113½
Lake Shore	[illegible]	St. Joe pref'd	112½

Copper at Boston—Calumet 65; Copper Falls 4; Franklin 7; Hecla 80; Quincy 18.

Sub-treasury balance, gold	$76,643,732
Currency	3,390,437
General balance	83,907,800

The Treasury disbursed for coin interest during the week $1,459,959, and received from customs $2,842,494.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

Dry goods	$1,665,590
General merchandise	4,980,296

NEW YORK, May 21.—Ashes, pots steady at $6 25@[illegible]; pearls [illegible]. Cotton market quiet, with sales of 326 bales at 23¾c for middling uplands. Receipts of flour 15,326 bbls; the market is heavy and lower, with sales of 7,000 bbls at $4 60@4 75 for superfine State and Western; $4 90@5 20 for common to good extra State and Western; $5 20@[illegible] for good to choice do; $5 50@6 [illegible] for extra Ohio; [illegible] closing dull and heavy. Rye flour is unchanged, with sales of 200 bbls at $4 30@5 75. Cornmeal is unchanged. Whisky is a shade firmer, with sales of 300 bbls at $1 06@1 06½. Wheat is dull and lower, with sales of [illegible] bush at $1 for No 2 Milwaukee; $1 20@1 21 for winter red and amber Western. Rye unchanged. Barley dull. Barley malt dull, with sales of 7,000 bush at 95c. Receipts of corn 5,918 bush; scarce and the market is firmer, with sales of 28,000 bush at $1 06@1 13 for new mixed Western; $1 14 for Western yellow; $1 12@1 14 for old mixed Western. Receipts of oats 23,338 bush; the market is dull and heavy, with sales of 16,000 bush at 65@65c for Western; 66@68c for Ohio and State. Hay steady at 90c for shipping and $1@1 10 for retail lots. Hops are quiet at 10@25c. Coal quiet and unchanged. Leather steady; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, light to heavy weights, 25@29c; California do [illegible]. Wool dull, with sales of 150,000 lbs at 45@50c for domestic fleece; 35@45c for pulled, and 16@30c for California; 20@27½c for Texas. Petroleum dull; crude 15c and refined 29¾c. Sugar less active, with sales of 720 hhds at 9@9¾c for Cuba, and 9⅛@10¼c for Havana. Spirits turpentine steady at 40c. Metals—Scotch pig copper is unchanged. Ingot copper is moderately active at 19½@20c for Baltimore and 19@19½c for Lake Superior. Pig iron is steady at $31 50@37 for Scotch and $31@34 for American. Bar iron is quiet at $78 for refined English and American. Sheet iron steady at 10½@11c, gold, for Russia. Nails are steady at 4½@4½c for cut, 5½@5¾c for clinch and 25@29c for horse-shoe. Mess pork is firmer, with sales of 500 bbls at $29 50 for new; $28@28 25 for prime and $25 50 for prime mess; also sales of 500 bbls of mess, June and July, at $29 50@29 [illegible]. Beef steady, with sales of 300 bbls at $11@15 for plain mess, and $15@18 for extra mess. Beef hams are quiet, with sales of 50 bbls at $27@[illegible]. Tierce beef quiet at $26 for prime mess and $30 for India mess. Middles are quiet. Cut meats are quiet, with sales of 300 packages at 13½@13¾c for shoulders and 15¾@17c for hams. Lard quiet and steady, with sales of 550 tierces at 14¾@16c for steam and 16¾@16⅞c for kettle rendered. Butter dull and heavy at 15@25c for Ohio and 20@30c for State. Cheese quiet at 10@16c. Freights to Liverpool are steady, with shipments of 25,000 bush of wheat per steamer at 6d.

Latest—Flour closed dull and a shade lower. Wheat is heavy: $1 13@1 20 for No 2 spring, and $1 27@1 29 for winter red and amber Western. Rye quiet and steady. Oats dull and heavy at 65c for Western in store. Corn steady at $1 04@1 13 for new mixed Western. Pork firm, with sales of 500 bbls mess for June and July at $29 50@29 55. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats are quiet but steady. Bacon is dull. Lard quiet at 16c for prime steam. Eggs dull at 17@18c.

DRY GOODS.—The market is quiet but prices are steady at 14@15c for heavy brown sheetings of Southern and Eastern makes; 13c for Atlantic L and Pacific L fine; 13¾@14c for Indian Orchard N N; 9¾@9½c for Bedford R; 8@9c for Portsmouth B; 14@15c for Booth E; 15@15½c for Booth G bleached; 19c for Booth extra do; 15@17c for printed delains, the former for passe styles; 17@21c for Pacific pekins, as to styles; 11½c for Dunnell prints; 11c for Spragues, and 7c for Wamsutta prints.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—Flour and wheat unchanged, with a fair demand. Corn firm and higher rates were asked, but no advance was established; 100,000 bush were sold at 90@95c for ear and red shelled; prime white sold at $1 01. Rye 1@2c higher and in demand at [illegible]. Barley nominally unchanged at 85c@$1 05. Cotton unchanged and dull; middling nominally 22½c. Tobacco firm and in good demand, with sales of 102 hhds at $6 30@17 50 for frosted trash to good leaf. Whisky is unsettled; $1 03 asked and $1 02 offered; small sales were reported at $1 03 for the old process. Provisions are quiet and dull, with a heavy feeling and hardly any demand; mess pork held at $29 75@30. Lard held at 16c. Bulk meats could have been bought at 11½ and 14½c. Bacon shoulders sold to a moderate extent at 13½c; nothing done in sides; they are held at 16@17½c; there is a fair demand for sugar-cured hams at 19@20c. Dried beef is scarce and in demand at 19@21c. Butter in fair demand at 20@25c for fresh. Eggs 13@14c. Linseed oil advanced to $1 00@1 01. Gold 114¼ buying. Exchange at par.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—Tobacco active at full prices. Cotton held at 22c. Hemp firm and better at $150@170. Flour dull; spring grades are 10c lower; fall superfine $4 25@4 50; double extra $5; treble extra $6 [illegible]. Wheat dull and lower; No 2 red $1 05; No 1 $1 15@1 16; choice to fancy $1 25@1 37½. Corn, buyers are off and prices are irregular; mixed and yellow $1@1 05; white $1 05@1 10. Oats 2c higher at 65@66c. Barley, nothing done. Rye inactive at 95c@$1. Whisky, nothing done; buyers claimed concessions. Groceries are dull and unchanged. Provisions are rather heavy; mess pork [illegible]. Dry-salt meats, nothing done. Bacon shoulders sold at 13½@13¾c; clear rib sides 17c and clear sides 17¼@17½c. Lard dull at 16@16½c for tierce and 16c for kegs. Cattle are active at 5@7½c for fair to extra. Hogs are steady at 8@9c. Receipts of flour 7,250 bbls, wheat 13,000 bush, corn 10,000 bush, oats 12,000 bush, barley 1,100 bush, rye 1,100 bush, hogs 100 head.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Eastern exchange unchanged. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady and quiet at 98@99c for No. 2, closing at 94½c cash and 95½c for seller June; this afternoon the market was unsettled at 94@95c for seller May, and 96c for seller June. Corn, steady at 86@86c for No. 2, closing at 84½@84¾c; this afternoon the market was quiet and unchanged. Rye dull and easier, closing at 78@79c for No. 2. Barley nominal at 63@65c for No. 2. Highwines are firmer, closing with buyers at $1 00@1 00½. Provisions are dull; mess pork $29. Lard 15½@16c. Dry-salt shoulders 11½@12c. Hogs are dull, heavy and 25c lower at $8 90@9 50 for common to choice. Cattle steady at $5@6 for stockers to extra choice shipping beeves. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 5,896 bbls of flour, 44,000 bush wheat, 155,815 bush corn, 45,883 bush oats, 3,560 bush rye, 3,590 bush barley, 5,175 head hogs. Shipments: 5,590 bbls of flour, 25,100 bush wheat, 270 bush corn, 5,100 bush oats, 1,500 bush rye, 5,000 bush barley, 1,300 head hogs. Freights are active.

NEW ORLEANS, May 21.—Cotton, the demand is moderate and prices are firm; middling 22¾c; sales of 2,700 bales; exports 911 bales; stock on hand 124,141 bales. Flour easier; superfine $4 50; extra $4 75@[illegible]; double extra $5 75. Corn, mixed $1 10; white $1 [illegible]. Oats 74@75c. Bran $1 25. Hay $28. Pork $30 50@30 [illegible]. Bacon unchanged; hams [illegible]. Lard firm and unchanged. Sugar dull and lower; prime 10½@11c. Molasses, whisky and coffee unchanged. Sterling 125¾.

MEMPHIS, May 21.—Cotton market dull and nominally 22c; receipts 129 bales; exports 1,349 bales. Flour nominal. Corn active; white shelled at $1 20. Oats dull at 65@66c. Hay dull at $30@32. Bran dull at $25. Lard nominal. Mess pork dull at $29 50. Bacon shoulders quiet at 13½c; sides active at 17½c. Other produce is dull in consequence of the demoralized condition of freights.

BALTIMORE, May 21.—Flour dull and weak on low grades: Western superfine $5@5 25; do extra $5 75@6 00; do family $6 25@6 75. Wheat dull; Western red $1 40@1 45. Corn dull; white $1 05@1 12, and active; yellow at $1 12@1 14. Oats 63@65c. Rye $1 10@1 15. Provisions are firm and unchanged. Whisky, there were more sellers than buyers at $1 05@1 06.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—Flour very dull; spring wheat extra family $5 75@6 25. Wheat dull; Western red $1 40@1 45. Corn in limited request; mixed Western $1 05. Oats dull. Petroleum quiet; crude 15@15½c and refined 29¾c. Whisky nominal at $1 05@1 06.

NEW HAT STORE.

I WILL have for sale on MONDAY MORNING the following NEW STYLES of

Gentlemen's Stiff and Semi-stiff Hats:

Equatorial, Cavendish, Magnolia, Alhambra, and Hamlet, together with the latest styles of Men's and Boys' Soft Felt and Straw Hats. My spring Style Silk Hat on hand and made to order.

The above goods are all fresh and of the latest styles, and I will sell them from 10 to 15 per cent. less than any other Hat establishment in the city. Mr. Jno. Bulkley, for twelve years with Prather, Smith & Co., is now in this house.

JOE H. McCANN,
Southwest corner Fifth and Jefferson sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

Weisiger Hall.

J. WAT. LURTON'S

GRAND CONCERT,

And the beautiful Cantata of

The Flower Queen.

Friday Evening, May 27, 1870, at 8 O'clock.

MR. LURTON will be assisted by Miss Eva Jones, Miss Hattie Rothschild, Mrs. Sallie Floyd, Profs. Geo. Zoeller, G. H. Anderson, Edward C. Bauer, Chas. Weis, H. G. S. Whipple, Elias Esterle, and 75 young ladies of the public schools.

TICKETS ... 75 CENTS.

For sale at Faulds', Will S. Hays & Co.'s, and Warner's. Reserved seats can be secured at Louis Tripp's without extra charge.

Saturday Afternoon,
Grand Flower Queen Matinee.
my22 SuWTh&F

FIRST ANNUAL PICNIC
OF THE
ST. PATRICK'S
BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,
To be given on the 2d of June, 1870, at Woodland Garden.

Committee of Arrangements—John O'Day, Pres't; John Connelly, P Deasey, P J Doherty, F O'Neill, T W McNally.
Managers—M Keane, J P McGrath, D J Croughen, Rodger McDermott, P Flaherty, J Hagen, P Shaughnessy, Thomas Adams.
Floor Managers—R Mullen, J J O'Boyle, Chas McGoff, P McGoff, P J Manning, M Murray, J McDonald, J McCrease, M O'Hara, M Heffernan, William Arnold, J Nolan, P Flynn, J J King, J Kearney, J Hourigan, P Fitzpatrick.
THOS. W. McNALLY, Musical Director.

Tickets, - - - - 50 Cents.
my22 d1—my29 d5

Grand Vocal & Instrumental Concert by the Haydn Society

GREEN H. ANDERSON, Director; J. C. Mosely, Secretary. WEISIGER HALL, Thursday Evening, May 26, 1870.

PART I.
1. Overture ... Orchestra
2. Chorus—O hail us, ye free ... Society
3. Violin Solo—Palpiti—Paganini, Green H. Anderson
4. Soprano Solo—Morceaux du Concert ... Miss Eva Jones
5. ... Orchestra
6. Chorus—When the morning sweetly breaking ... Society
7. Soprano Solo—Cavatina ... Kittie Jarney
8. Chorus—Crowned with the tempest ... Society
9. Contralto Solo ... Miss Nettie Cornell
10. Chorus—Hark, again the thrilling Horn ... Society

PART II.
Haydn's First Mass, in B flat—full Chorus, with full Orchestral accompaniment. 1. Kyrie eleison; 2. Gloria; 3. Credo; 4. Sanctus; 5. Benedictus; 6. Agnus Dei; 7. Dona nobis pacem.

Admission 50 cents to all parts of the house. Seats can be secured at D. P. Faulds's without extra charge. However members can secure seats on presentation of their tickets. The Steinway piano used on this occasion, has been kindly loaned by D. P. Faulds, sole agent. my22 d5

MR. WASTELL

Has the honor to announce that his

17th ANNUAL JUVENILE BALL

Will take place on

Monday Next, May 23, '70,

—IN THE—

SKATING RINK, FOURTH STREET.

Tickets to be had of Mr. W.'s pupils, or at the door on the evening of the ball. During the evening will be danced, for the first time in this county, Le Pas de la Rose. Leader of orchestra, Mons. Predigam. my22 d2*

MISS ELLA FINLEY'S
EXHIBITION OF
FANCY DANCING
TO BE GIVEN AT WEISIGER HALL
Wednesday Evening, May 25, 1870.

Prices of admission 75 cts. Children 50 cts.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. my22 Su&We

HOOP LA!

OLD DAN RICE
IS COMING!

In connection with his own great tripartite railroad and steamboat

CIRCUS

And Asiatic Animal Spectacle!
CORNER EAST AND WALNUT STS.,

3 Days Only!
COMMENCING
MONDAY, MAY 23, 1870.

Admission, 50c; children under 10 years, 25c. Exhibition each day at 2 and 7 o'clock.

Will also exhibit at the following places:
Lagrange, Ky., Thursday, May 26.
Eminence, Ky., Friday, May 27.
Frankfort, Ky., Saturday, May 28.
Midway, Ky., Monday, May 30.
Lexington, Ky., Tuesday, May 31. my18 d3

Woodland Garden!

EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON

GRAND SACRED CONCERT

BY THE

Great Western Star Band!

BERNARD STRUBE ... Proprietor.
my15 Sutf

Masonic Temple

R. E. J. MILES ... MANAGER.

MR. JEFFERSON
In his great specialty,
RIP VAN WINKLE!
Four nights only, commencing Monday, May 23, 1870.
Wednesday, Rip Van Winkle matinee.

Box Book now open for securing seats at Morris Warner's, Masonic Temple. my18 dmy23

LION GARDEN.
OPENING OF THE SUMMER SEASON.
EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT
SACRED CONCERT,
GIVEN BY
Philharmonic Orchestra.

The best of Lager Beer, pure Wines, fine Eatables, and Havana Cigars, always on hand.
Persons wishing to spend a Sunday afternoon well should not forget to visit the Lion Garden.
ap8 Su&Sutf ANTON EHRET, Proprietor.

ROLLER SKATING AT GLOVER HALL,
Seventh Street, bet. Walnut and Chestnut.

TUESDAY and Saturday nights, from 7½ to 10; Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, from 2 to 6; and Saturday morning, from 9 to 12. ap11 dtf

Central Roller Skating Rink,
WEISIGER BLOCK, FOURTH ST.,
NOW OPEN!

ON Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday nights, from 7 to 10. On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 2 to 6 P. M., exclusively for ladies and children, and on Monday and Friday nights, from 7 to 10, for gentlemen. ap8 SuTu&Fim

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION,

68 Fourth St.

Five Cents to One Dollar.

MONDAY, MAY 23.
my21 d2-4thp

USE

SCHROEDER'S BITTERS
FOR
COCKTAILS
J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS
LOUISVILLE, KY.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—HOUSES—A two-story brick, containing hall and 9 rooms, gas and water, corner First and Gray streets; rent $50 per month. A two-story brick, containing 6 rooms and hall, on East st., between Green and Walnut; rent $20 per month. A storehouse and dwelling, on the corner of Grayson and West streets; rent $40 per month. Apply to WARFIELD & FRYER, 96 Jefferson st., between Third and Fourth. my22 d2*

FOR RENT—ROOM—A neat furnished room, for a gentleman, in a central location. References required. Address J. H. W., this office.

FOR RENT—SMALL ROOM, WITH STEAM POWER. Apply at No. 94 First st. my18 eod3

FOR RENT—ROOMS—4 newly-finished sleeping rooms, opposite Galt House. Inquire of L. P. STONE. my18 d3*

AUCTION SALES.

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS

THIRD GREAT SALE
OF
Beautiful Building Lots
ON
Long Time,
AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, May 26, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, we will sell the following list of well located and desirable building sites on the 20 per cent. plan, namely: one-fifth cash, and the remainder in 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, with interest and lien:

35x200 north side Breckinridge, between Floyd and Preston;
70x200 n e cor. Floyd and Breckinridge;
315x200 north side Breckinridge, between Brook and Floyd;
80x200 north side Breckinridge, between First and Brook.

The above property will be divided to suit purchasers. Sale to commence on Breckinridge, between Floyd and Preston.

PEARSON & MEDDIS,
my22 Auctioneers.

FIFTH-STREET BUSINESS HOUSE
AT AUCTION
ON THE PREMISES.

WEDNESDAY, May 25, at 5 o'clock P. M., that valuable and well-located business house, No. 111 Fifth street, bet. Market and Jefferson, 6 rooms, kitchen, hall, &c., besides, storeroom. The rooms are well arranged for offices or family use. Lot 34 feet front by 80 deep. For investment there is no better property in the city. Terms at sale.
my21 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Aucts.

Gray-street Cottage House
AT AUCTION
ON THE PREMISES.

THURSDAY, May 26, at 5 o'clock P. M., that neat brick cottage house and lot No. 239 Gray street, between Jackson and Hancock. Contains 4 rooms and kitchen, side porch, &c., all in good order. Lot 36½ by 200 to an alley. This is a very desirable little house. Terms day of sale.
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.,
my22 Auctioneers.

Business House and Dwelling,
Southwest Corner of Tenth and Walnut Streets,
AT AUCTION
ON THE PREMISES.

FRIDAY, May 27, at 5 o'clock P. M. This property is well located for a grocery and feed store; contains storeroom, and 6 or 7 rooms (suitable for family use) up stairs. Will be sold on long time.
my22 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID SUBURBAN PROPERTY
AND AN
ELEGANT RESIDENCE.

THE property of Dr. J. A. MOORE, near the Fair Grounds, two miles from the city, fronting on the Louisville and Shelbyville Branch turnpikes and L. and F. R. R.,

AT AUCTION,
On the premises,
Saturday, May 28, at 3½ o'clk P. M.,
On arrival of 2:30 P. M. train from the city.

This handsome estate will be sold subdivided into tracts of 5 to 16 acres, all beautifully located; also an elegant residence and 16 acres of land—beautiful lawn, garden, and good orchard.
Each lot has a wide front on the turnpikes and 40-foot avenues which divide the property.
No property in the county can surpass this for beauty and richness of soil, embracing the best quality of garden land, well watered.
There is a first-class female school in the neighborhood, and society as good as any in the State.
The locality is 90 feet above the city level, and is especially remarkable for health. Such an opportunity for securing a cheap and healthful home, so well located, is not often presented.
Plats ready for distribution.
Terms—One-fourth cash; balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest and lien.
Free tickets for the trip will be furnished at our office or at the L. & F. R. R. Depot.
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.,
my20 Auctioneers.

Three Days' Auction Sales
BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

TUESDAY, May 24, at 9½ A. M., — cases boots and shoes, embracing many very desirable goods, received since last sales, which must be sold.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 25 and 26, at 9½ A. M., lines dry goods, notions, &c.; also, a lot of partially damaged hats, from a railroad disaster.

Also, at 11½ A. M. each day, invoices desirable clothing, suitable for present sales; 12 pcs. matting, &c. Terms cash.
my22 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.
750 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES
AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, May 25, at 10 o'clock, extra line of women's serge balmorals.
my22 S. G. HENRY, Auctioneer.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.
Regular Sale of Dry Goods and Clothing.

TUESDAY, 24th May, at 10 o'clock, we will sell a large line of Dry Goods, Notions, and Clothing.
my22 S. G. HENRY, Auctioneer.

BY J. G. McNETT.

ON MONDAY MORNING, May 23, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms, 146 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, regular sale of new and second-hand household furniture, carpets, safes, water coolers, &c. Sale positive. Terms cash.
my22 J. G. McNETT & CO., Auct'rs.

STEAMBOATS.

CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS LINE,
Composed of the following Passenger Steamers: CHAMPION, ANNA, KATE ROBINSON, ABEONA, AND SHAMROCK.
Leaving Louisville for St. Louis and way points every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents, office No. 26 Fourth st.
JOHN A. WILLIAMSON, Sup't, office No. 19 Public Landing, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For Cairo and St. Louis.
CHAMPION ... ASA MASON, Master,
Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 25th, at 12 M., positively, city wharf.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Through receipts given to all points on the Missouri, Upper Mississippi, and Illinois rivers. Also to all points on the several railroads leading out of St. Louis.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents,
jan29 dtm No. 26 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

Regular Packet
For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson,
EMPEROR ... SAM'L T. JAMES, Master,
Will leave as above on This Day, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., positively.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet
For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
ROSE HITE ... HOLLCROFT, Master,
Will leave as above on Monday, the 23d, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer
F. W. STRADER ... A. STEIN, Master,
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Saturday, the 28th, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Memphis Packet Company's Steamer.
The elegant side-wheel passenger packet
SILVER MOON ... BEN. M. MERRIKLES, Master,
For Cairo and Memphis on This Day, the 22d, at 10 A. M., from city wharf.
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer
NICK LONGWORTH ... LEW. KATES, Master,
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Tuesday, the 24th, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Sup't.

"Old Reliable"
Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet,
LEONORA No. 2,
E. M. GARRETT, Master ... W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk,
Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.
apr28 dtf THOS. SMALL, Agent.

GO TO
H. H. NEAL'S
TRADE PALACE,
THE POPULAR
Merchant Tailoring Establishm't
—AND—
GENTS'
FURNISHING STORE,
CORNER OF
Fourth and Jefferson Streets.
my21 d6t, We&Fri-4thp

N. W. Horse Nail Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT HAMMERED HORSE NAILS.

Our Nails are manufactured entirely from "Benson" iron, and are unsurpassed by any nail in market. They are the
"STANDARD" HORSE NAIL.
Office 66 West Van Buren Street. Factory 56 to 62 West Van Buren, cor. Clinton st., CHICAGO.
N. CORWITH, Pres't. A. W. KINGSLAND, Sec'y.
G. W. SMALLEY, Supt.
Send for sample card and price list. ap16 eod6m

I. B. KIRTLAND,
President of Jackson Insurance Company.

HAVING been 25 years at Memphis in the Banking business, will collect in all Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas.
my9 eod3m

40

OF the most desirable Building Lots in Portland for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Inquire at law office, BOONE & BOONE, No. 206 Jefferson street, third door above Sixth street.
f28 Sutf

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—500 railroad hands, 200 farm hands, 12 families for country; also, mechanics of all kinds; also, work in the city for help of all kinds, in stores, warehouses, depots, offices, &c. Merchants and business men find reliable help free of charge at the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts. MILLER & CO.

WANTED—A SITUATION—As assistant bookkeeper, bill or shipping clerk, or salesman, by a young man of four years' experience in an Eastern express office. Low wages until services are appreciated. City references. Address D. E. B., Courier-Journal office, for three days. my22 d3*

WANTED—SECOND-HAND ENGINE—Please address, with size, price, and full particulars, and place where it can be seen. C. W. TRUNICK, No. 428 Fulton st. my22 d2*

WANTED—TEACHER—A gentleman, competent to teach the English branches, to take charge of a school in Jefferson county, Ky. Address P. H. TAYLOR, R. M. STONE, R. C. HUDSON, O'Bannon's P. O., Ky. my22 d3

WANTED—SITUATION—By a competent man (with family or without), to take charge of a dairy or stock farm. Apply at No. 8 West Jefferson street. my22 d3*

WANTED—TWO CARPENTERS—To go South on several large jobs. Can make $100 a month and board. Perfectly healthy. Call at 83 Clay street to-day or after 6 P. M. until Wednesday.*

WANTED—DRESS-MAKERS—1 machinist and 2 or 3 first-class hands. Apply on Monday morning early at Mme. LEISSON'S, 262 W. Jefferson st. my22 d2*

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A medium-sized house, with modern improvements. Address ROLAND LEE, No. 285 West Chestnut, Postoffice. my22 d3*

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE—With a widow who has sufficient means to start a man in business. Object matrimony. Correspondence confidential. Address ISAM BROWN, Louisville P. O.*

WANTED—A SERVANT GIRL—Cook, washer, and general housekeeper. Good wages. Come with reference to 66 Second street. BRANNIN, SUMMERS & CO. my22 d3

WANTED—BUILDERS—At Burksville, Ky., to erect a building requiring about 200,000 brick. The wood and water and kiln for brick all at the site of the building. Sand in less than a mile. Lime delivered at $3 per barrel. The foundation, the lumber, and a dwelling for workmen will soon be provided. Boarding at about three dollars a week. A copy of the plan and specifications will be found at the office of STRUBY & MERGELL, Architects, southwest corner Main and Seventh sts., Louisville, Ky. Bids received till the second week in June on the work entire or on any part. Address Rev. JAMES P. McMILLAN, Burksville, Ky. my22 d2*

WANTED—EARTH—6,000 cart loads of dirt or earth wanted for fill. Cash will be paid for same on delivery at Union Pipe Works, Wharf, bet. Preston and Jackson. my21 d6*

WANTED—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS—And an experienced saleswoman. Apply to Mrs. T. C. MIDDLETON, 107 Fourth street. my21 d2*

WANTED—A NICE COTTAGE—In a good location, for which $1,500 cash will be paid. Address for one week, S. E. F., this office. my21 d3*

WANTED—A SHOEMAKER—To heel, shave, and burnish. Apply to J. LEMOGE, 155 Market street, up stairs. my21 d2*

WANTED—NURSE—Who can do plain sewing. Apply at No. 99 Fourth st., between Chestnut and Broadway.

WANTED—MULE—A pair of well-broke mules, between 6 and 8 years old, 16 hands high or over, sound, and well built. Apply to HAIDY & WOOD, Tobacco Factory, Eighteenth and Main sts., after 2 P. M. my20 d5*

WANTED—LABORERS—Shovelers and rockmen will find steady work near Hobbs' Station on the Shelbyville Railroad. Wages $1 75 a day. HUNT, MILLAR & CO., Contractors. my20 d3

WANTED—PATTERN-MAKER. SPECKMANN & DIX, 70 Fourth st. my18 d6

WANTED—SERVANT—A middle-aged German woman. Inquire at No. 123 Chestnut st., bet. Floyd and Preston. my14 dtf

WANTED—1,000 FEMALES—Do you wish any female help? "Girls," do you want a place? To find AT ONCE good cooks, housekeepers, washerwomen, maids, nurses, seamstresses, teachers, &c., go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. All respectable females invited to call and obtain places free.
my5 dtf

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—Two engines, 35 horse power each, cylinders 12 inches diameter, 24 inches stroke, with two boilers, 42 inches diameter, 26 feet long, double flued, with line of shafting, pulleys, belting, pumps, bed-plates, governor, steam drums. Connections complete. For information apply to ANNALIE, COCHRAN & CO., Louisville, or to C. W. EWING, First National Bank, Jeffersonville, Ind. my22 d3*

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS—We have a number of fine building lots, desirably located, and near the street railroad, which we will sell on easy terms to parties wishing to build. Apply to WARFIELD & FRYER, 96 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. my21 d7*

FOR SALE—HOUSE—A frame cottage front, with a two-story brick attached, containing in all 6 rooms, situated on the north side of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth. This is one of the prettiest lots on Broadway, and will be sold at a bargain. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 Jefferson st. my22 d3

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—Wishing to retire from the drug business, I offer for sale my retail drug store, on the corner of Fifteenth and Walnut streets. I will sell cheap for cash or good paper. For particulars, inquire of G. W. ANDERSON, corner of Fifteenth and Walnut. my22 d4*

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—Drug stock, fixtures, and leasehold—one of the best stands in the city. Price $2,000. Will take city real estate in part payment. Apply to GARDNER, TYLER & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 73½ Fifth street. my22 d3

FOR SALE—FRAME COTTAGE—On the south side of Green street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth. Lot 30 feet front. Cottage, two rooms and kitchen. Will be sold cheap. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Nos. 64 and 66 Jefferson st. my22 d3

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT—That elegant brick cottage and lot, 75x200, situated on Third street, in Portland—5 rooms, cellar, cistern, &c. Fruit, flowers, and shrubbery in abundance. Will be sold cheap. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Nos. 64 and 66 Jefferson st. my22 d3

FOR SALE—FRAME COTTAGE—On north side of Broadway, between Third and Fourth—3 rooms and kitchen—smoke-house—coal-house—water at the door. Lot 27x158 to an alley. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Nos. 64 and 66 Jefferson st. my21 d3

FOR SALE—NEW SHELVING AND COUNTERS—Apply at 282 Main street. my22 d3

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, FOR CASH—For a few days only, a large lot of ground on the north side Walnut, below Nineteenth; also on the north side Madison, between Nineteenth and Montgomery; 60x181 feet on the south side Madison, between Nineteenth and Montgomery; and 30x187 feet on north side Chestnut, between Nineteenth and Montgomery. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 West Market street. my22 d3

FOR SALE—A HOUSE, CHEAP—On Jefferson street, No. 413, between Tenth and Eleventh. Inquire at No. 155, second door above Twelfth, on Chestnut. my22 d3*

FOR SALE—LOT—A valuable lot on the west side of Second street, between Broadway and York. Apply to LOVING & McGOODWIN, 323 Main st. my22 d3

FOR SALE—MAIN-STREET MILLS—Between Floyd and Preston. These mills have 4 run of buhrs, and are in complete running order. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 150 Main st. my1 d6w

FOR SALE—HOUSE—A desirable 2-story brick residence, No. 199, west side of Sixth street, between Green and Walnut; 8 rooms, cellar, &c. Terms easy. J. T. WHITE, office 309 Jefferson street, between Center and Sixth. my22 d3

FOR SALE—LIVERY STABLE STOCK—Wishing to rebuild on the site of my old stand, I will offer at private sale my entire stock, consisting of 1 fine carriage horse, 15 livery horses (several can not be matched in twenty miles), 1 carriage, 3 barouches, 12 buggies (6 of them been in use a short time), 1 bunting wagon, 3 spring wagons, 20 sets single harness, 4 sets double harness, 2 rockaways, 2 barouches, 18 buggies (6 of them been in use a short time), 1 hunting wagon, 3 spring wagons, 20 sets single harness, 4 sets double harness, 15 men's saddles, bridles, blankets, nets, whips, &c. All to be closed out in 10 days. Parties wishing any of the above articles will consult their own interest by giving me a call. E. BARROW, No. 65 West Market street, between Second and Third. my21 d3*

FOR SALE—LOT—A valuable lot 36x174 feet on the west side of Fourth street, between Green and Walnut. Inquire of Hancock, Johnston & Co. my18 d3* GEORGE NICHOLAS.

SUBURBAN.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES LAND—West from and opposite the House of Refuge. This beautiful plat of ground, has a frontage of about 1,600 feet, on Third and Fourth streets, all suitable for building lots. The principal part of the purchase money may be deferred for a long term of years. If not sold as a whole before the 1st day of June next, will be subdivided to suit purchasers. Apply to GARDNER, TYLER & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 73½ Fifth st. my8 eod1m

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE—And 12 acres of fine garden land, about 1½ miles from the city limits, on the Shelbyville and Lexington turnpike, and within two minutes' walk of the Fair Grounds. This property will be sold very cheap. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 150 Main st. my12 deod3t

FOR SALE—A RESIDENCE—And two acres of ground, in Lagrange. Will sell at a great bargain. Apply to WARFIELD & FRYER, 96 Jefferson st., bet. Third and Fourth. my22 d3*

FOR SALE—HAZEL HILL—This noted farm, the former residence of Wm. Short, deceased, situated at Gaither's Station, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, three miles south of Elizabethtown, containing about 400 acres, with substantial brick house, out-buildings, barn, ice-house, and fine orchard of selected fruit trees (all in bearing), including the stock on the place, farming implements, crops in the ground, garden, &c. Price $10,000. Also the late residence of Wm. Short, deceased, in Elizabethtown, on the main street, containing 9 rooms, with all necessary conveniences. Price $15,000, including the furniture. Possession of either place given immediately. Apply to J. B. KINKEAD, Louisville; WM. SHORT, Jr., Elizabethtown, or P. W. STRADER, Executor, Cincinnati. my21 d3

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—Cheap and on easy terms—A cottage house of three rooms and kitchen, in good repair, with acres of land (more land if desired), embracing lawn, garden, forest, fruit trees, excellent water, and a fine stone-quarry, at Beard's Station on the L., Cin., and L. Railroad, 18 miles from the city. Price $3,000, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, with interest. Apply to SAMUEL HYMAN, on adjoining premises.
jail Wed&Sat

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT—My homestead, at Beard's Station, on the L., C. & L. R. R., only 17½ miles (one hour's ride) from the city, with 84 acres of land, abounding in bearing fruits of all the very best varieties of every description; fine freestone water, excellent springs; a large two-story brick house, 13 rooms, with two detached cottages of 3 rooms, ice-house with ice, carriage house, &c. The place is well and pleasantly located, in a good neighborhood and rapidly improving—best and general convenience. Apply on the premises to SAMUEL HYMAN. ap15eodtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—On the Newburg road, about 2 miles from the city, contains 6 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, fine orchard and garden. The house is of brick, 6 rooms, and the place has all the necessary outbuildings. Call and see it for yourself. Apply to ISAACS & JULIAN, or the undersigned, on the premises. G. M. PRATHER. my18 d3*

STRAYED.

STRAYED—HORSE—From my farm, in Oldham county, one bay horse with small star in his forehead, slight collar marks on the left shoulder, shod all round. No other marks remembered. Any one returning the same or giving information will be liberally rewarded. LEWIS E. HITT, Brownsboro, Ky., or ANDY KELLER, Shelby street, between Marshall and Walnut. my21 d3*

STRAYED—COW—About the 28th of April, a small brindle cow, with a rope around her horns, a swallow fork in left ear. A liberal reward will be paid for her delivery at No. 51 Lytle street. W. LANDUM.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—HORSE—On Saturday, May 14, a bay horse, 12 years old, blind in right eye, with short mane, and long straight tail. Any one returning him to HENRY JURGEN, Grinstead's, No. 12 Kane street, will be rewarded. my19 d4*

STRAYED—COW—From the subscriber, a small, pided cow, with one horn partly broken off; marks the last seen. Any information will be left at No. 47 West Main street, for which a liberal reward will be paid. H. G. PHILLIPS. my18 d3

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, to occupy a furnished front room; also, day boarders wanted. Terms moderate. Apply at 160 Fifth street, between Green and Walnut. my22 deod3

BOARDING—One or more rooms, with or without boarding, can be had at a pleasant location in a private family. Address L. D., at this office.
my19 d6